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PROPAGANDISTS DISCUSS CURRENT TASKS IN MOSCOW

PM251145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Current Propaganda Problems Discussed"]

[Text] The annual meeting of leaders of societies and organizations for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge in Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has ended in Moscow. Within the framework of the meeting a scientific-practical conference was held which discussed questions relating to improving the forms and methods of propaganda lectures and making them more effective in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the other fraternal parties' congresses.

The problems involved in broadening the political and world-outlook [mirovozzrencheskiy] education of working people in the socialist countries and of propagandizing among the population the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism and patriotism featured prominently in the exchange of views. Stress was put on the need to intensify the struggle against bourgeois ideology, revisionism and anticommunism, given the current exacerbation of the political and ideological confrontation between the two world systems. The meeting participants were unanimous in calling for strengthening business ties between the fraternal countries and for more broadly coordinating their work.

The participants in this international meeting called on primary organizations of the All-Union Znaniye Society, visited the offices of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Zvezdnyy Gordook and met with workers at the Krasnyy proletarian plant.

The leader of the fraternal countries' societies were received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PROTOCOL ON COAL MINING SIGNED IN ANGREN

LD260350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] A joint protocol has been signed at a session of the Scientific and Technical Council of the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Coal Industry, whcih has ended in Angren in Tashkentskaya Oblast. Leading specialists of the industry from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia mapped out directions for further scientific research in methods of developing deposits of coal by the opencast method. The participants of the session visited the major Central Asian opencast coal mine of Angren.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LD251750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Sep 81

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign affairs commentator of All-Union Radio; with Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of history; and Vladimir Yakovlev Tsvetov, Radio Moscow correspondent in Tokyo participating by telephone]

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] I would like to note one aspect of Comrade Gromyko's speech at the UN General Assembly session. Dwelling on the attempts of our ideological opponents to discredit the socialist countries, our social system and our peace-loving policy, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said those who are doing this seem to be competing among themselves to see who can think up the most stunning invention. Such is the practice of anticommunism.

Anticommunism in West

This is the theme of our next conversation. A letter with questions on this theme has been sent to the editorial office by engineer (Stepan Petrovich Kazhernikov). He would like to know the characteristics of contemporary anticommunism, the main trends of anticommunist subversive activity and, in particular, whether people in the West really believe the anticommunist propaganda.

We have asked Comrade Semenov, candidate of history, to reply to this letter from Comrade Kazhernikov. Konstantin Ivanovich, please, with which question should we start the conversation?

[Semenov] If you do not object, Valeriy Ivanovich, let us start with the last one: Do people in the West believe the false prophets of anticommunism? Their main weapon is deception. And deceptions, it seems, will not carry you very far. Of course, the extent to which the poison of anticommunism has taken effect varies in different capitalist countries. It is not as great in Western Europe as it is in the United States. But, in general, the minds of a not inconsiderable proportion of the population of the capitalist world are still poisoned by anticommunist prejudices.

[Kosovan] Konstantin Ivanovich, the report to the 26th CPSU Congress gave a very precise description: the virus of anticommunism.

[Semenov] Quite true. You see, to suffer from influenza you must first catch a chill. In order to infect someone with the virus of anticommunism it is necessary to arouse a fear in him. The quite well-known American lawyer and internationalist James Joyce writes in his new book "The War Machine": A whole generation of adults in America has grown up in an atmosphere of being frightened with communism and of hatred for it. But you can frighten someone with communism only with the aid of lies. And these lies pour out in a broad flow every minute and every hour onto the population of the capitalist world. The primitive way in which this is done can be seen from the following fact: The American preacher Carl McIntyre, one of the many professional anticommunists, last week called on Americans to hold another mass anticommunist rally on 3 October under the title March for Victory. Here is the slogan they are commanded to march under: Let us save America from communism and socialism. And here is the justification McIntyre gave at a press conference: The danger of communism in the world is today much greater than at the time since America surrendered in Vietnam. Problem Number One facing every American is that Moscow is fully resolved to annihilate our land.

Unfortunately, these tirades are not a stupid joke, they are not an outburst by one solitary sick mind. They reflect the long-term, systematic policy of reactionary, imperialist circles.

The Conference of Communist and Workers Parties in 1969 noted that imperialism cannot count on success by openly declaring its real aims. It is forced to create a whole system of ideological myths to obscure the true essence of its intentions, to dull the vigilance of the peoples. The myth of the threat from the communist East, of course, occupies one of the central places in this system.

[Kosovan] Konstantin Ivanovich. Anticommunism, of course, amounts to something more than the slander of socialism which is used to impede people in capitalist society. Anticommunism is multifaceted. It is the official policy of imperialist reaction; it is a particular ideology; it is subversive propaganda spread by imperialist centers of psychological war. Is that not so?

[Semenov] That is quite true. Let us add that anticommunism is a multipurpose policy. It includes anti-Marxism -- that is, a attempt to distort Marxist-Leninist teachings. It includes anti-Sovietism -- that is, a system of slanderous representations of the socialist system, of real socialism. And it includes attempts to weaken the communist movement in the capitalist countries and in the developing states, and to destroy the unity of the communist movement. These trends of militant anticommunism are intertwined with each other and cooperate with each other. Anti-Sovietism is used not only in the hope of discrediting real socialism. False arguments obtained by this method are used also for anti-Marxist aims and in the struggle against the spread of communist ideas in the world.

It is not for nothing that Sovietology has become a whole branch of pseudoscience in the West. I have in front of me a handbook on institutions, people and publications engaged, as they say, in the study of the Soviet Union and some other socialist states of Europe. And it refers to a single West European country. The handbook is in two volumes: one has 250 pages and the other has 400 pages. Over 130 academies, institutes, societies, centers and funds are described in the handbook, as well as 350 active specialists in this field. About 170 publications regularly publish Sovietological inventions.

[Kosovan] Konstantin Ivanovich, what aims is this pseudoscience called upon to pursue at the present stage?

[Semenov] Sovietology always decks itself out in the cloak of scientific objectivity. In reality, it serves the class interests of the dominant monopolist ruling clique and the political course of imperialist reaction. Therefore, its customary contents have been, and always will be, malicious attacks on the internal and foreign policy of the socialist countries.

Imperialism's policy of aggravating the internatiocal situation has brought in its wake a new surge of anticommunism. Sovietology has responded to this with increased attention to elaborating a campaign to weaken the socialist system, to undermine the unity of the socialist community and to cast aspersions on the principle of socialist internationalism.

[Kosovan] If Sovietology fulfills, as it were, the function of applied research, then anti-Marxism lays claim to fundamental research. Could you please dwell briefly on this trend in anticommunism?

[Semenov] The aims in this sphere were defined long ago. They are attempts to discredit Marxist-Leninist teachings and, in particular, the Leninist theory of revolution. Approaches may change, the wordings may change but these aims remain the same. At present, anti-Marxism readily admits the merits of Marxism as philosophical and economic teachings of the past. It admits that the Leninist theory of revolution has proved its correctness in Russia. But all of this, they say, was long ago; now things are different.

But things are not different. Marxism-Leninism in reality proves that even in the present day it remains an eternally alive, vital and dynamic teaching. It is totally directed toward the problems of the modern day. Marxism-Leninism has never set itself the task of providing ready-made answers to all questions. Its strength lies in that it teaches one how to pose any question in the right way and how to seek and find an exact scientific answer to it.

The very existence of anti-Marxism, if one considers the matter thoroughly, serves as proof of the great vital strength of Marxism-Leninism. In the capitalist countries there is a growing and lively interest in Marx and Lenin among young people. The communist parties of many of these countries, relying on Marxism-Leninism, are conducting a successful struggle for the interests of the working people and for peace; and their popularity is evident. The revolutionary process is under way throughout the world. New countries and new peoples continue to enter the path of revolutionary transformations --the path pointed out by Marx, the path traversed under the banner of Lenin.

There is another side to this matter. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have now been turned into an instrument for whipping up the arms race, into a tool for struggling not only against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, not only against communists but against all opponents of war, against all who love peace, and into a means for undermining detente. Thus, the front opposing the policy of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism is growing considerably broader. And this is not just a speculative conclusion. Facts show, for example, that opposition to anti-Soviet inventions, to attempts to distort the meaning and content of the Soviet peace policy, is being expressed by eminent politicians and statesmen, and high ranking military officials of a number of West European states. They are not motivated by friendly feelings toward our country but by knowledge of the real state of affairs, by unwillingness to remain silent in the face of slander against Soviet policy--slander which endangers peace.

[Kosovan] Konstantin Ivanovich. In other words, it is becoming increasing difficult for imperialist reaction to support the wave of primitive and militant anti-Sovietism.

[Semenov] Yes, there are grounds for thinking that. In this connection, it is apt to cite this thought expressed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his final speech at the end of the 26th CPSU Congress: How many times have our opponents tried to assure us that we were mistaken, that we were on the wrong path, and with what result? Most of these people have long since been forgotten but socialism lives on. The present wave of ardent anti-Sovietism will subside. The designs and attempts of the present anticommunists will be forgotten, but the cause of socialism and communism will continue.

[Kososan] Many thanks, Konstantin Ivanovich.

## Spain's NATO Bid

[Kosovan] A number of our listeners are interested in the problem of Spain and NATO, which has indeed become particularly topical recently. In particular, Comrade (Makarov) of Krivozerye Village in Penzenskaya Oblast, asks: What impels the Spanish Government to seek entry into the North Atlantic Bloc? And how could this step affect the international situation? I shall answer these questions.

Official Madrid's attempts to justify its policy of taking Spain into NATO are obviously unconvincing and manufactured. This is how they are seen by leftwing democratic forces in Spain and also by realistically-thinking observers abroad. Indeed, the Spanish authorities assert that since the country is socially and geographically part of the West, its place is allegedly in the North Atlantic alliance. This is accompanied by fictitious advantages of participation in the bloc which would, allegedly, safeguard the security of Spain with all its might in the event of a military threat to the country.

It is no secret to anyone that the source of such a threat is depicted as being the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. Thus, the totally false provocative thesis of the Soviet threat is, in effect, the main argument of those circles inside Spain--and beyond its borders, of course--who urge that it should join NATO. There is no need to refute this thesis.

It is well known that the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism have never threatened, and do not threaten, the security of the Spanish state or of any other country. As for the statement alleging that Spain needs to belong to NATO because it belongs to the West--this does not withstand criticism either. There are several capitalist states in Europe which have chosen the path of neutrality and nonparticipation in military blocs. This policy, in the opinion of the governments and peoples of these countries, corresponds fully with their national interests, and serves as a contribution to safeguarding peace.

Nor can one take seriously the view that Spain's entry into NATO would consolidate Spain's young democracy. Only quite naive people could believe this. The North Atlantic alliance has never been, and is not now, a temple of democracy. On the contrary, its bosses get on very well with the most odious regimes in the world. In the past, their particular benevolence has been enjoyed by such members of the bloc as Portugal under the fascist Salazar-Caetano regime, and Greece under the dictatorship of the black colonels. Other examples could be quoted, too.

Thus, in putting the monarchy in the NATO harness, the United States and its allies in the bloc are trying to achieve strategic supremacy over the countries of the Warsaw Pact, to disturb to their own advantage the balance of forces which has come about between the two military-political groups, primarily in Europe. It is this dangerous and hopeless course for the achievement of military supremacy, set by the present administration and supported by the NATO top brass, that is at the bottom of active efforts to expand the scope of the North Atlantic bloc. It is quite clear that Spain's entry into NATO would have serious negative consequences for the development of the situation in Europe, and in the world as a whole.

Deeply concerned about this, and impelled by the desire not to permit a worsening of the confrontation between East and West, the Soviet Government sent the Spanish Government an aide-memoire. It points out, quite frankly, the dangers inherent in the plans for Spain to join NATO. The document says in part that implementation of these plans would inevitably lead to raising the level of confrontation of the two military-political groups in Europe. It would create additional obstacles in the path of efforts by the European states to build their relations on an all-European basis.

Spain's entry into NATO would also, to some extent, undermine that which in the European Continent serves the interests of detente and the peaceful cooperation of states with different social systems. Spain's accession to the North Atlantic bloc bodes no good for the country itself or for its people. The Spanish communists and socialists quite justly point out that such a step would lead to a limitation of the country's sovereignty and an excessive rise in its military expenditure, and this in turn would exacerbate Spain's already acute socioeconomic problems. This is why the government of Calvo-Sotelo wants to decide the question of entry into NATO without consulting the people, by means of a simple vote in parliament, where it reckons on obtaining a majority. However, many opponents of entry into the aggressive bloc are calling for a referendum of all the people on such a burning and serious question as this, which affects the future of Spain. They insist the authorities give the Spanish people an opportunity of having the decisive word on this problem.

## Japan's Militarization

Many of our listeners, including teacher (Nazarova) of Nizhniy Tagil, (Petrauskas) of Riga, and others, ask questions concerning the militarization of Japan and the reforming of the Japanese army, contrary to the country's constitution. To reply to your questions, comrades, we got in touch with our correspondent in Tokyo, Vladimir Tsvetov. Please proceed, Vladimir Yakovlevich.

[Tsvetov] On 24th September, I attended the exercises of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in the foothills of Fujimaya. Seeing how the shells, mortars and missiles, launched from artillery guns, tank weapons, aircraft and helicopters, and self-propelled missile launchers, hit their targets, I could not fail to recall the words heard on Japanese radio 36 years ago. After the emperor's order to the Japanese Army to capitulate, the announcer read the following statement: We have lost, but this is only temporary. Japan's mistake was its lack of material strength, scientific knowledge and weapons. We shall correct this mistake.

In those stormy days, no significance was attached to this statement. But what I saw at the exercises led me to the thought that Japan is close to correcting the mistake, as the militarists called their military and economic weakness by comparison with the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition.

[Kosovan] Vladimir Yakovlevich, it is well known that the Japanese Constitution forbids the country to maintain an army or wage war.

[Tsvetov] Yes, it does. But this ban was obeyed only for a very short time, only for 3 years. Immediately after the beginning of the United States aggression in Korea in 1950, the headquarters of the U.S. occupation forces -- Japan was under American occupation at the time -- ordered the Japanese Government to form a so-called reserve police corps. The cost of maintaining this 75,000-strong force of so-called policemen was 20 billion yen. In answer to a question in the U.S. Congress about whether this police corps could be turned into a powerful military force, General MacArthur, commanding U.S. occupation forces in Japan, replied: Yes, it could.

Thirty years have gone by since then. Japan's military budget this year totals 2.4 trillion yen, or 120 times what it was in 1950. In military expenditure, Japan has reached sixth place in the capitalist world. General MacArthur did not disappoint the expectations of the American congressmen. Japanese officials, not in the least ashamed of the fact that they are trampling most unceremoniously on the Constitution, have already said that equipping the Japanese armed forces with nuclear weapons is not contrary to the country's basic law. And Prime Minister Suzuki informed the world of Japan's intention to defend sea routes thousands of miles from its shores. Thus, both in weapons and in tasks, the Japanese armed forces differ little from the armies of the other capitalist countries whose constitutions do not have a peace clause.

[Kosovan] In that case, why are the Japanese armed forces so modestly named Self-Defense Forces?

[Tsvetov] Since the existence of the Japanese armed forces is illegal, the Japanese Government resorts to euphemisms in military matters. The army is called the Self-Defense Force, the war ministry is called the National Defense Agency. Multipurpose military aircraft, capable of carrying a bomb-load, are called patrol aircraft, destroyers are called escort vessels, and so on. The word defense (?runs through) Japanese military terminology. However, one of Japan's senior staff generals said frankly, not so long ago, that he cannot distinguish between defensive and offensive operations.

[Kosovan] The United States is exerting strong pressure on Japan to make it view the Soviet Union as a potential enemy and speed up its build-up of military might. There are already quite a few signs that Japan is giving way to American pressure.

[Tbvetov] Yes. At this moment, the Japanese Navy is conducting joint maneuvers with the U.S. 7th Fleet. Prime Minister Suzuki hastened to justify this flagrant breach of the Constitution. According to him, the aim of the maneuvers is to improve defensive measures. But at the Japanese war ministry, they do not conceal that at the demand of the Americans, the Japanese navy is practising operations against the Soviet fleet. And the maneuvers are being held in international sea lanes which the Soviet Navy uses. On 24 September, an extraordinary session of the Japanese parliament opened. The democratic opposition intends to resolutely protest the ambitions of the Japanese military fanned by the United States. The Japanese public quite correctly see a direct connection between the myth of the Soviet threat being pushed by the authorities, and the arms race. On 21 October, the Japanese working people are to hold its traditional antiwar day. It will be the culmination of the antiwar actions now taking place in the country.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Vladimir Yakovlevich.

GROMYKO, HAIG HOLD SECOND MEETING 28 SEP

LD290432 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0352 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- A second meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, took place in New York on 28 September. During the meeting, the discussion of key issues of Soviet-U.S. relations and important international problems was continued.

Andrey Gromyko gave a principled assessment of the United States of America's foreign policy course, noting especially the fruitlessness of attempts to gain military superiority. At the same time, he reaffirmed once again that the Soviet Union is not seeking conflict with the United States and, as before, gives preference to efforts which further the relaxation of international tension, the curtailment of the arms race and the settlement of conflict situations by way of talks.

During an exchange of opinions on issues of arms limitation and disarmament, Andrey Gromyko stressed the need to preserve everything positive that has been achieved in this sphere in the past. He also stressed the importance of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides in further holding talks on limitation of arms -- both strategic and corresponding nuclear arms in Europe.

It was agreed that the exchange of opinions at the ministerial level on issues of mutual interest to the two sides will be continued at the beginning of next year.

Kazanskiy Commentary

LD291038 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Observer Vladimir Kazanskiy commentary]

[Text] In New York there has been a meeting between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, as part of the work of the current UN General Assembly session.

The frank and businesslike conversation between the two foreign ministers lasted more than 4 hours. Of course, special attention was focused on the meeting because of the worsening international tensions and the rising threat to peace and security. Now an analysis from our observer, Vladimir Kazanskiy, and this is what he writes:

Without a doubt maintenance and promotion of peace primarily depend on the policies of the USSR and the United States. It is apparent in this respect that the Soviet-American meeting has given some hope for peace. Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig have agreed it is necessary to hold serious negotiations on issues of limiting armaments, including nuclear armaments, which were earlier discussed between Soviet and American officials in Geneva. It was decided to start such talks on 30 November.

However, according to a report by the Voice of America, an American spokesman hastened to dispel the optimism at once, optimism that arose following the publication of a joint Soviet-American statement. The spokesman declared, in part, that the coming talks would take months, if not years. This is a disturbing approach. There arise legitimate doubts about the sincerity of American assurances that every effort will be made to achieve appropriate agreement, the way the joint statement runs. There are also legitimate doubts about the sincerity of claims about American desire for peace and accords on disarmament. For if the U.S. administration would really like to have genuinely easier international tensions, real and effective agreements on disarmament, it wouldn't have actually begun making such statements whose purpose is to justify delays and procrastinations of talks.

Lasting peace won't arrive all of a sudden. It won't become a sensational result of one particular conference or one meeting. It will be strengthened gradually on the basis of concrete agreements as a result of development of trust and goodwill.

So far America doesn't quite show fair play. Many analysts believe in this connection that having agreed to talks the United States thereby hopes to blunt the vigilance of nations and to continue the dangerous policy of brinkmanship. This is being done with due account for the antiwar movement, which is widespread now, expecially in Western Europe.

It's early yet to give final estimates, but there is reason to fear that signing the statement about the desire for talks with one hand, Washington is also trying with the other hand to have it so as to avoid a businesslike and constructive dialogue. It is common knowledge that the only correct criterion in assessing some particular event are concrete facts and deeds. What is the worth of the talk by the Republican administration about an allegiance to peace and disarmament will be shown by concrete, businesslike results of the coming negotiations.

GROMYKO'S LETTER, SPEECH HAILED BY UN DELEGATES

Polish, Mongolian Ministers

PM281505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Excerpt] New York, 24 Sep (TASS) -- USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko's letter to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim, in which the Soviet Union proposes the inclusion on the agenda of the 36th UN General Assembly session as important and urgent the question "Averting Nuclear Catastrophe: a UN General Assembly Declaration," has been published here as an official UN General Assembly document. The draft of the appropriate declaration submitted by the Soviet Union for UN General Assembly examination has also been distributed at the United Nations.

The new Soviet initiatives and the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy are finding a broad response among assembly delegates. The strengthening of peace and security and the limitation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, are things for which all the peoples strive, Polish Foreign Minister J. Czyrek said in conversation with a TASS correspondent. This thought also runs through the speech at the session by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, delivered on behalf of the socialist state which is the main bulwark of the forces of peace and progress in the world.

It is particularly topical to focus attention on these questions when the imperialist circles have sharply cranked up the arms race spiral, threatening states' peaceful cooperation and socioeconomic progress. These circles, the minister continued, are trying to interfere in the affairs of other states, including socialist states. This is evident in Poland's case. In this context, J. Czyrek stated, I would like to confirm the unshakable stance of our party and state -- that Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state and a firm link in the family of socialist countries.

The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, the Polish delegation head further noted, point a way out of a dangerous international situation. They accord with the interests of all peoples, including the Polish people.

The socialist countries' foreign policy has been and remains constant. It is directed toward consolidating peace and international security and settling crisis situations in various regions of the world, Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren stated. The USSR and the other socialist countries are countering imperialism's adventurist course, striving to plunge the world into nuclear catastrophe, with a whole package of constructive measures capable of improving the international situation both in the political and the military spheres. These constructive initiatives, the speaker stressed, are the result of the coordinated foreign policy course of all the socialist community states. We are also glad that the idea put forward recently by Mongolia of concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among Asian and Pacific states was supported by the USSR from the world forum's lofty rostrum.

GDR, CSSR Ministers

PM281253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Unnamed correspondents dispatch: "Soviet Initiatives at the Focus of Attention"]

[Excerpt] New York, 23 Sep -- Yesterday morning found the General Assembly's chamber, the press gallery and the corridors of the United Nations building full to overflowing. Everyone was awaiting the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation. The speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, fully justified this interest. It was devoted to the main task of the United Nations -- preserving peace and saving future generations from the calamities of war.

At the 36th UN General Assembly session the USSR Government proposed that the question of "Averting Nuclear Catastrophe: A Declaration by the UN General Assembly" be included on the agenda as an important and urgent item.

Immediately after A.A. Gromyko's speech, your correspondents asked a number of states' representatives to share their impressions. This is what they said:

CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek: The speeches of the Soviet delegation's head always attract great attention among political circles and the world public. This is not surprising. They provide an accurate analysis of the international situation and point out lucid practical ways of improving it.

Participants in the current General Assembly session have once again been convinced today of the huge efforts being made by the Soviet Union to preserve and consolidate peace. I believe that the appeal proclaimed at the session that a UN General Assembly declaration on averting nuclear catastrophe be adopted is especially topical.

GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer: It was a very interesting, important and principled speech. The Soviet proposal once again evidences the genuine love of peace of the socialist states and their steadfast determination to defend the laws of human morality and the high ideals of the United Nations, with which any doctrines admitting the first use of nuclear weapons are incompatible.

SRV, Libyan, Other Delegates

LD240824 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep TASS -- "Andrey Gromyko's speech became the most vivid proof of the consistency of the Soviet Union's Leninist peace policy," Ha Van Lau, permanent representative of Vietnam at the United Nations, told a PRAVDA correspondent. "Particularly topical and timely is the new Soviet proposal on the adoption by the UN General Assembly of a declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. I am convinced that the peoples of the world will support this most topical proposal, since it is aimed at preserving peace and puts a barrier to the dangerous militarist plans of the imperialist forces, of the USA and Chinese hegemonists, in the first place."

The newspaper's correspondents requested representatives of a number of other states to share their impressions of Andrey Gromyko's speech. They said:

Abad Burwin, acting permanent representative of Libya at the United Nations: The new Soviet proposal is of importance for the entire world community, since it has been made by a great power and confirms its concern for peace. I am sure that most of the states of the world and Arab states, in particular, will support it.

Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: A very impressive address. While suggesting concrete steps to improve the international situation and to settle the conflict situations, it at the same time exposes the imperialist and hegemonist forces which continue heightening tension in the world. The USA and China, by continuing intervention against my country and by supporting the counter-revolutionary bands, thereby sabotage a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Such a settlement, as Comrade A.A. Gromyko stated, would make it possible, on agreement between the Afghan and Soviet sides, to fix a [word indistinct] and time for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet contingent of troops. I am authorised to state again that the programme set out in the DRA's statement of August 24, this year, can become the basis of such a political settlement.

Salim A. Salim, permanent representative of Tanzania at the United Nations: As a spokesman of African countries, I would like to particularly note the principled support expressed in the speech for the national liberation movement and first of all for the Namibian people's struggle against the racist regime of Pretoria.

Mr Ladi, permanent representative of the Arab Republic of Yemen at the United Nations: In A.A. Gromyko's speech a thorough analysis of the present-day international situation is given and important problems are raised. This can be greeted the more so as yesterday we did not hear this in the speech made by the U.S. secretary of state who obviously evaded the consideration of the topical problems of war and peace. To me as the ambassador of an Arab country it was extremely important to hear the analysis of the situation in the Middle East and, in particular, the support for the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine. The USSR's stand can only be greeted. We the Arabs have seen once again that the Soviet Union is our true friend.

## GROMYKO CONTINUES TALKS WITH DELEGATES TO UN

### Peruvian Foreign Minister

LD242100 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko has met today with Peruvian Foreign Minister J. Arias Stella. During the talk they discussed questions pertaining to a further development of Soviet-Peruvian relations and some international issues, including in connection with the work of the 36th UN General Assembly session. The ministers expressed conviction that it is necessary to oppose the worsening of the international situation, to work for continuing the policy of peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation, peaceful settlement of disputable issues between states.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

### Belgian Foreign Minister

LD252042 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, received Belgium's Minister of Foreign Affairs Charles Ferdinand Nothomb.

During the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the intention was confirmed to develop Soviet-Belgian ties in various frields in the interests of both states and in the interests of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

When discussing current international problems, including those relating to the work of the 36th UN General Assembly session, the need was stressed for taking concrete measures to reduce the level of military confrontation, to achieve disarmament and to prevent a new spiral in the arms race. In this context the ministers expressed their satisfaction with the agreement between the USSR and the United States concerning talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

### Italian Foreign Minister

LD252354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2156 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (TASS) — A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met here with E. Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs.

During a conversation there was an exchange of opinions on further development of Soviet-Italian relations. The ministers expressed the mutual interest of the two countries in continuing the political dialogue and in further expansion of economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation on a mutually advantageous and stable basis.

During the discussion of the international situation special attention was devoted to strengthening security in Europe, reducing of military confrontation there, arms limitation, primarily nuclear, and also issues of the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participating in the European conference.

### Indian Counterpart

LD252040 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, met with India's Minister for external Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

During the meeting held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, opinions were exchanged on questions of Soviet-Indian relations as well as on a number of topical international problems, including those pertaining to the work of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. The sides expressed their high appreciation of the dynamic development of the Soviet-Indian relations on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India whose tenth anniversary was broadly marked by the peoples of the two countries this year.

The exchange of opinions held reaffirmed the identity of positions held by the USSR and India on the main questions of the current international situation -- the assurance of peace and prevention of the threat of war, consolidation of the security of the peoples and curbing the arms race.

Andrey Gromyko and P.V. Narasimha Rao stressed that a further deepening of the friendship and cooperation of the two countries and the meetings and contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and India -- Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi are of great importance for the consolidation of the universal peace and international security.

Romanian Foreign Minister

LD260600 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has had a meeting with candidate member of the Political Executive of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei. In the course of the conversation, held in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere, the sides discussed some questions connected with the work of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

Angolan Foreign Minister

LD260618 Moscow TASS in English 0558 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko has met with member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party], Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Angola Paulo Jorge.

Special attention was paid during the conversation to the situation in southern Africa in connection with the aggressive actions against Angola and a number of other African countries conducted by the Republic of South Africa. Both sides condemned the bandit armed intrusion by South Africa's racists into the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, and came out in support of the courageous struggle of the Namibian people for their freedom and independence. The recent debates at the Security Council and speeches at the current session of the UN General Assembly show that the overwhelming majority of UN members denounce South Africa's actions.

The ministers stressed that the United Nations should do everything possible to put an end to the aggression by South African racists.

In the course of the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides also examined some questions of Soviet-Angolan relations.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister

LD281713 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 28 Sep, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko held a meeting with member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov.

In the spirit of the agreements reached at the recent meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov in the Crimea, they discussed a number of international issues of reciprocal interest. Special attention was given to questions of struggle to prevent the onset of a new stage in the arms race, to preserve detente and to assure mutually-advantageous peaceful cooperation between states.

In this connection, the ministers stressed the vital importance of the peace programme adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and of the new constructive peace initiatives of the USSR tabled on its basis, designed to improve the situation in the world and help settle the key problems of today. During the discussion of the situation in Europe, Andrey Gromyko and Petur Mladenov spoke out in favour of completing the Madrid meeting of the representatives of countries-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with positive results. Opinions were also exchanged on some of the specific issues having to do with the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly. Petur Mladenov said that the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The meeting was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere and confirmed complete identity of views on all the items discussed.

COMPARISONS ON MATERIAL FROM UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Gromyko Address

Comparison of the speech by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly on 22 September as published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September, pages 4-5, with the TASS English version published in the 23 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 2-12, reveals the following variations:

Page CC 5, penultimate paragraph, line two PRAVDA reads: So that is why they are using indicators that cannot be compared....

Page CC 7, first paragraph, line one reads: What is most in evidence in this stance· aggressive intentions in politics....

Page CC 10, paragraph five, line four reads: ...participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine....

Page CC 12, paragraph two. line two reads: ...with the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement on non-aligned countries....

Page CC 12, paragraph ten, line three reads: ...of which people, their intellect, their energy and their loyalty to life and its brightest ideals are capable.

Draft Declaration

Comparison of the draft declaration "To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe" submitted to the 36th UN General Assembly, as published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 September on page 4, under the title "Preventing a Nuclear Catastrophe," with the TASS English version published in the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 2, reveals the following variation:

Item 3., line two reads: ...laws of human morality and the lofty ideals....

AFGHAN NOTE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL REVIEWED

LD282222 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 28 Sep, TASS -- Afghanistan's permanent mission at the United Nations has sent a verbal note to the UN secretary general which exposes the true aims of the slanderous inventions of Pakistani authorities concerning Afghanistan, and reaffirms a total commitment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the constructive principles of its foreign policy.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, says the note distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, consistently pursues a policy of maintaining and developing friendly relations with all countries, above all with its neighbours, on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs, and goodneighbourliness. Following the victory of the April revolution of 1978, and especially after the beginning of its new stage, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan appealed to the two neighbouring states -- Iran and Pakistan -- to hold talks on the existing problems.

Proceeding from this course, it put forward on 14 May, 1980, proposals aimed at a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, normalisation and improvement of the bilateral Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani relations. The new set of the realistic and constructive peace proposals of 24 August, the document says, took account of the events that had occurred from May 1980.

In tabling these proposals, the note says, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hoped that its neighbours would find it possible to give a positive response to the repeated appeals of the Afghan Government to hold talks. However, at the time when it seemed that some headway had been made, Pakistani authorities launched slanderous charges alleging "violations of the border" by the Afghan Armed Forces. These anti-Afghan charges are a matter of special regret, since the new peace initiative of the Afghan Government is aimed, among other things, at normalising the relations with Pakistan on the basis of direct negotiations between the governments of the two countries.

It is quite evident, the document states, that implementation of the recent proposals of Afghanistan would serve the cause of peace and stability in the region, and globally. The attempts of the Pakistani authorities to hamper the process by a resort to various ploys with the aim of misleading the Pakistani people and the international public, deserve condemnation, the note says in conclusion.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO MENDELEYEV CONGRESS

LD211330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Participants in the 12th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry, which opened today in the capital of Azerbaijan, will discuss the tasks of Soviet chemical science and industry, and the means to develop them further.

The greetings to the participants sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were met with tumultuous applause from those assembled. They were announced by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the plenary meeting.

Brezhnev Cable

PM251015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants in and guests of the 12th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry

I cordially greet the participants in and the guests of the 12th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry.

The Mendeleyev congresses are the most representative forums of our country's chemists and they play a significant role in the development of Soviet chemistry.

This congress is taking place in the atmosphere of the Soviet people's tremendous political and labor enthusiasm created by the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The achievements of chemical science and industry are helping to resolve the tasks of increasing labor productivity saving energy and material expenditure, making rational use of natural resources, protecting the environment and enhancing the Soviet people's well-being. It can be stated without exaggeration that the successes of modern chemistry are having a substan al influence on enhancing the efficiency of all social production and accelerating scie fic and technical progress.

This routine congress of chemists is being held in the city of Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan SSR -- a republic which has made a significant contribution to the development of the Soviet chemical industry. Such important sectors of the national economy as the petrochemical, petroleum refining and petroleum industries, the production of organic products and nonorganic materials and agriculture are developing successfully in the republic on the basis of the modern achievements of science and technology.

The participation of eminent foreign scientists and leaders of the socialists countries' chemical industry in the work of the 12th Mendeleyev Congress attests to its high international prestige and manifestation of the socialist countries' scientific and technical cooperation.

Your congress is taking place in a situation when the efforts of the Soviet Union and all our world's peace-loving forces are aimed at preserving peace and averting the threat of a nuclear missile war.

I express confidence that the businesslike and creative discussion of urgent problems of chemical science and industry and the broadening and deepening of scientific ties among scientists of different countries during the 12th Mendeleyev Congress will promote the further progress of science and production and the cause of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

I wish all the congress participants and guests fruitful work.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

UZBEK OIL, GAS EXPERTS DEPART FOR NIGERIA, DRA

GF281414 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] A group of Uzbek experts in the field of (?constructing) natural gas and oil installations have left for Nigeria and the DRA within the framework of mutual agreements on scientific and technical cooperation. They will help the experts of these developing countries set up and operate new natural gas and oil installations and to [words indistinct] and train new experts in the field.

The world is aware of the experience the Uzbek experts have in setting up natural gas and oil installations. Many foreign countries are employing the services of Uzbek experts in this field.

U.S.-JAPAN COOPERATION IN WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY HIT

LD252020 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 25 Sep 81

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Sep, TASS -- Japan's military circles are planning, contrary to Tokyo's once officially proclaimed renunciation of arms exports, to start giving the Pentagon advanced Japanese technology for use in new types of weapons being developed by the American military. The chief of defence installations of the Japanese national Defence Agency, Yu. Wada, who returned from the United States yesterday, told a press conference here that an agreement had been reached during his talks with U.S. Undersecretary of Defence Richard Delaver to provide the United States with the newest Japanese technology for military uses. This includes electronics, laser technology, optical equipment etc. He said the relevant agencies of the U.S. Defence Department were drawing up a long list of specific requirements and that a practical discussion of shipments would be started presently. It follows from Mr Wada's statement that the two sides have also agreed to embark on the practical joint development and manufacture of new types of weapons and combat materiel.

Japan is already supplying the Pentagon with photographic and TV equipment installed in U.S. guided missiles, the newspaper MAINICHI says. What is at issue now is the opening of wide channels for military technology and arms exports, which the Japanese military-industrial complex is pressing to legalize. The United States, in its turn, seeks to obtain Japanese technological achievements and draw its ally into the development of new types of weapons in order to shift part of the arms race burden on Japan and make it participate in U.S. militarist programmes. Commenting on the national Defence Agency plans, the local press points to their dangerous character. Japanese technology supplies to the Pentagon, the newspaper AKAHATA writes today, will inevitably lead to Japan being drawn further into U.S. military strategy. Moves by the Defence Agency contradicting the principle of renouncing arms exports are sure to be opposed by the opposition parties, YOMIURI says.

CARLUCCI JAPAN TOUR, MILITARY COOPERATION VIEWED

LD262046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1242 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Sep (TASS) -- F. Carlucci, U.S. deputy secretary of defense who is making a trip around a number of Asian countries, arrived in Tokyo today after having inspected the Pentagon's numerous military bases on the Japanese island of Okinawa. In the course of his talks with the heads of the Japanese Defense Agency, questions of strengthening the U.S. military presence in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean basin as well as the expansion of cooperation between the armed forces of both countries will be discussed. The KYODO NEWS AGENCY reports that Carlucci will demand additional spending from Tokyo on increasing its army's combat strength and on maintaining American troops on the Japanese islands.

The Pentagon emissary's journey is being followed in Japan with concern. According to the press one of the aims of his trip is to study the specific situation there for the deployment in the Pacific Ocean basin of "theater nuclear weapons." Intimidating the Japanese with the myth about the "Soviet threat", the Washington administration is holding a persistent course toward transforming Japan into a bridgehead of U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons and, consequently, into an atomic hostage, which, first and foremost, is to sustain a all-destroying return strike in the event of the American military starting a nuclear conflict in the region.

'Militaristic Preparations'

LD282238 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Sep, TASS -- U.S. Deputy Defence Secretary F. Carlucci, currently on a visit here, said at a meeting with Japan's Foreign Minister S. Sonoda that the Japanese armed forces must assume the tasks of "neutralising the military threat" which allegedly emanates from the Soviet Union.

Sonoda assured him that the Japanese Government will do "everything possible" to strengthen Japan's military might in keeping with the accords reached during the talks between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in May this year.

The Japanese follow with alarm the trip of the Pentagon's highly placed emissary. Public opinion is concerned over the fact that under pressure from Washington Tokyo is strengthening its war machine. Thus, large-scale joint exercises of the Japanese and U.S. navies are currently under way. These exercises are a practical step towards the fullfillment of Tokyo's pledges, taken under pressure from Washington, to expand sharply the sphere of combat operations of the Japanese navy and air force, which will allot the American military to release forces of their 7th Fleet for operations of "deterrence" in the Indian Ocean. According to press reports, the Japanese Defence Agency, in accordance with the Pentagon's instructions, is examining the questions of sending ships and aircraft to block the Strait of Malacca and other strategic straits in case of "emergency".

The head of the department of Japan's defence structures Wada told a press conference on returning from the United States late in September that in the course of his talks with U.S. Deputy Defence Secretary R. Delauer agreement was reached on granting the United States advance Japanese achievements in electronics, laser technology, optics and other spheres for military use. According to Wada, the U.S. and Japanese military departments agreed to start joint development and production of new models of weaponry and military equipment. Observers believe that these facts expose the allegations by the U.S. and Japanese leaders about the purely "defensive" character of their joint militaristic preparations and remind the Asian countries once again of the threat harboured by the aggressive alliance between Washington and Tokyo.

AUCCTU'S CHAIRMAN SHIBAYEV HOSTS DPRK TU GROUP

PM241507 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in the ACCTU"]

[Text] On 21 September A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, received a delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee headed by Mun Pyong-nok, vice chairman of the Central Committee, which was in the USSR on a friendly visit.

During the talk an exchange of information took place on topical questions of the Soviet and Korean trade unions' activity and their participation in communist and socialist building and in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 6th Korean Workers' Party Congress. The DPRK guests were briefed on preparations for the next, 17th congress of USSR trade unions.

The AUUCTU chairman reaffirmed the firm solidarity of the Soviet Union's working people and trade unions with the Korean people's just struggle for their national aspirations and for the peaceful, democratic reunification of their motherland.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee delegation expressed the Korean working people's gratitude to the USSR's trade unions for their help and support and assessed highly the Soviet people's successes in the cause of communist building and the implementation of the socioeconomic program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Questions of further cooperation between USSR and DPRK trade unions, of the international trade union movement and also of preparations for the 10th world trade union congress were discussed.

Taking part in the talk, which took place in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere, were AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and V. Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee delegation left Moscow on the same day.

MPRP SECRETARY GOMBOJAB HAILS FRIENDSHIP

PM251009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Central Council: "Friendship--A Great and Creative Force"]

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar--Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which has withstood the test of time, has been sealed with the blood of our people's best sons and daughters, shed in joint battles against common enemies. It has been strengthened in the arena of creative labor in the name of our peoples' welfare and happiness. We, Mongolia's working people, rejoice in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words that "the friendship with People's Mongolia, our oldest comrade-in-arms in the struggle for socialism, is, for us Soviet people, a matter of honor and international duty."

The alliance and brotherhood between our peoples have been a life-giving model of full equality between great and small nations and the prototype of genuinely fraternal interstate relations of a new type. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries is given new impetus by the regular meetings between Comrades Yu. Tsendenbal and L. I. Brezhnev.

Our cooperation is rising to a qualitatively new level--that of Mongolia's comprehensive rapprochement and consolidation with the Soviet Union in all spheres of social life--as a result of the Mongolian party-government delegation's visit to Moscow and the signing in October 1976 of fundamental documents. This objectively natural process encompasses the harmonization of economic policy and of ideological actions, the coordination of national economic plans, the development of scientific and technical cooperation and the expansion of direct ties between party, state, economic and social organizations of the two countries and other effective avenues and forms of cooperation.

The volume of technical and economic aid given to our country by the Soviet Union in the last 5-year period more than doubled in comparison with the previous 5-year plan. During these years hundreds of projects in various sectors of the country's economy and culture were commissioned. The construction of dozens of industrial, agricultural and other projects is currently underway.

The construction by the joint efforts and resources of Mongolia and the Soviet Union of the Erdenet mining and enrichment combine--one of the world's largest combines of this kind--evokes a special sense of pride. The creation of this industrial giant is playing a great role in implementing our party's program tasks for the country's industrialization.

Erdenet is not simply the name of a joint enterprise and a new city but also a symbol of indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship which has captured the hearts of Mongolia's working people. The high efficiency of this type of socialist socialization of production and the fruitfulness of the joint labor by representatives of Soviet and Mongolian workers are confirmed by the successful activity of a number of Mongolian-Soviet enterprises. Soviet workers and experts, participating directly in building socialism in Mongolia, are setting a fine example of how one must work, study and live according to Lenin.

The joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight was an exciting manifestation of our countries' fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation. The illustrious feat of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples' courageous sons will be a golden page in the annals of Mongolian-Soviet relations.

It may be noted with a sense of tremendous satisfaction that the volume of the Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance to our country in the new 5-year plan will increase in comparison with the previous 5-year period.

This inspires Mongolia's working people to new labor achievements and is a very important factor in solving the socioeconomic tasks outlined by the party.

The aid given by the Soviet Union on the basis of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries will be aimed particularly at strengthening agriculture's material and technical base, primarily livestock raising, at the preferential [operezhayushcheye] development of the fuel, energy and construction industries and also at developing the light and food industry and implementing the broad program of social and cultural building.

Agriculture--the most important sector of the economy--remains at the center of our party's attention. Proceeding from the need to effect a decisive shift toward boosting agriculture, the party is putting forward the task of ensuring the steadfast growth of agricultural production and increasing its efficiency on the basis of a long-term comprehensive targeted program.

The country's young industry continues to develop. Mongolia's industry now produces as much in 2 weeks as it produced in the whole of 1940.

The role of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society--one of the republic's largest mass social organizations--is increasing under the new conditions of the deepening of our comprehensive cooperation. The society did great work on greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner and initiated socialist competition dedicated to the CPSU and MPRP Congresses under the motto "Two Congresses--One Goal."

The main content of our work now is to familiarize the Mongolian public on a broad scale with the impressive plans for communist building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and to propagandize the new Soviet initiatives and proposals for ensuring the peoples' lasting peace and security, deepening the detente process, ending the arms race and for disarmament which are vitally important for the whole of progressive mankind.

In cooperation with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, our society is making a great contribution to developing cultural ties between the two countries. In recent years, Mongolia's working people have, with tremendous interest, acquainted themselves with the creative work of such well-known Soviet artistic collectives as the USSR Academy Malyy Theater, the Pyatnitskiy State Academy Russian Folk Choir, the Ryazan Folk Choir, the Central Puppet Theater under the direction of S. V. Obraztzov, the Khotsa Namsarayev Buryatskaya ASSR Academy Drama Theater and so forth. In turn, Soviet audiences have warmly received performances by collectives of the Mongolian State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble, the D. Natsagdorj State Drama Theater, the Mongolian State Circus and the Mongolian People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble.

The close contacts between Soviet and Mongolian cultural figures, which have become a good tradition, and the exchange of artistic collectives and representatives of the creative intelligentsia, promote the rapprochement of our peoples and mutually enrich them.

The new complexion of People's Mongolia and the flowering of culture and art, national in form and socialist in content, were again demonstrated by the Mongolian culture days, held in the USSR, which were devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The steadfast development and strengthening of the bonds of fraternal friendship and close comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU -- the world communist movement's vanguard -- and with the great Soviet Union, were, are and will remain the main avenue of the foreign policy activity of the MPRP and the Mongolian Government.

PRAVDA ATTACKS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

PM911111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "On a Subversive Wavelength"]

[Text] Various officials of the U.S. administration have recently made repeated public "protests" at, as Washington phrases it, "the USSR's interference in Poland's internal affairs." They are doing this with the obvious aim of fanning anti-Soviet hysteria and, at the same time, covering up the unprecedented U.S. interference in Poland's internal affairs and their assistance to those forces responsible for, as the recent PZPR Central Committee Politburo statement phrases it, "the growing counterrevolutionary threat to the state."

Solidarity, the counterrevolutionary groupings of the Social Self-Defense Committee and the Workers Defense Committee [KSS-KOR], Confederation for an Independent Poland and others receive from the United States money, printing equipment, television transmitters, radio equipment and so forth. American embassies in various countries, as the Polish press writes, are establishing direct contacts with emissaries of Solidarity and counter-revolutionary organizations operating in Poland, and visiting the West in the guise of "tourists."

The activity of Radio Free Europe, which is officially subsidized by the U.S. Congress and is under the CIA's control, is the most glaring example of U.S. interference in Poland's internal affairs on the side of counterrevolution.

Since August 1980, this radio station has been the mouthpiece of antisocialist forces in Poland and it now devotes 40 percent of the airtime in its round-the-clock Polish-language broadcasts to Solidarity alone. Simultaneously with open channels, broadcasts in code are being used to coordinate the actions of counterrevolutionaries. Voice of America transmitters serve these same aims.

As the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, "Radio Free Europe coordinates closely with Solidarity. There exist ties which make it possible to pass information efficiently and promptly through the trade union association's relevant organs to Radio Free Europe agents both in Poland and abroad."

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which is also a branch of the CIA, are actively disseminating in their broadcasts to the USSR and the socialist countries of East Europe the notorious "appeal" of Solidarity's congress to the peoples of those countries, thus fanning over the airwaves hatred of the USSR and the communist and workers parties. Such activity by subversive U.S. propaganda services is a flagrant violation of all generally accepted international norms, including the Helsinki Final Act.

The socialist countries' peoples demand an end to such unlawful activity and an end to the U.S. special services' interference in the internal affairs of Poland and other socialist countries.

SOLIDARITY EFFORTS TO 'CONTROL' ECONOMY NOTED

LD281920 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep, TASS -- The Polish weekly RZECZYWISTOSC writes: "Contrary to the position of the government which strives to improve the existing system in the country, 'we' -- said one of the Solidarity leaders, 'want to change this system'". In his words Solidarity strives, through the resort to "self-management," to take over the economy, then the people's councils and through them to put its people in positions of authority. At the third stage, a "blow" will be dealt to the Sejm. Further on, the weekly notes that Solidarity's experts are preparing new actions to interfere in the affairs of the neighboring socialist countries.

RZECCZYWISTOSC points out that the provocations aim at "creating from the Polish unhappiness, trouble, bitterness and rebellion an explosive substance with which one will be able to undermine the socialist community."

The second round of Solidarity's "congress" in Gdansk made public the protocol of a meeting of the presidium of the "All-Polish Conciliatory Commission" which discussed the question of "workers' self-management".

It is clear from the protocol that the leadership of Solidarity is hatching far-reaching designs, working to achieve a decisive vote in appointing people to the administration of industrial enterprises. Representative of the Wroclaw Solidarity organization Modzelewski spoke about the intention to "torpedo" the power and openly called for a struggle for "self-management," which could become a "battering ram" opening the road to the antisocialist forces. Rulewski, notorious for his extremist actions, demanded a renunciation of any cooperation with the government. Solidarity, he said, must serve as "a huge hammer for (?breaking) the system existing in Poland".

The speeches of "congress" delegates contained appeals for a total decentralization of the economy and liquidation of industrial associations.

The Gdansk gathering is as before being held under the sign of crude attacks on the PUWP and the government. Both around the "congress" and inside it there operate counter-revolutionary elements, and a broad campaign is being waged, spearheaded against Poland's allies.

'ANTI-SOVIET' ACTIONS IN POLAND VIEWED

LD282300 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary in the "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] The declaration by 22 people published in a Krakow Catholic weekly denies the existence in Poland of forces undermining the Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship. It is amazing, to say the least, that the authors of the declaration do not, or do not want to, notice what is seriously disturbing all honest people in the country -- whether or not they are party members, believers or atheists.

One of the authors of the "22" declaration is Andrzej Wajda, who took upon himself the inglorious mission of the artistic director of an openly anti-Soviet and antisocialist event -- the so-called "festival of free song" in Oliwia. The same Wajda also influenced the decision of the jury at the recently concluded film festival in Gdansk to award prizes to films with an openly anti-Soviet slant.

It would be enough for the authors of the declaration to come out into the streets and then they could see numerous placards and leaflets whose contents by no means favor good feelings and respect toward Soviet citizens and the Soviet Union.

The cause of the explosion of a new wave of anti-Soviet propaganda (?was to be) the anniversary of 17 September 1939, when the Soviet Army undertook the defense of the western regions of west Ukraine and Belorussia against the Nazi oppression and liquidation.

Besides posting varous leaflets and posters and appeals of a nationalist-obscurantist character, Solidarity provocateurs have organized several scientific symposia on this subject. The contents of those scientific seminars can be judged, among other things, from the fact that their (?spiritual) author was the Pilsudski Historical Institute.

Neither did Solidarity chieftains (?refrain) from naked attacks on the Soviet Union. They used the congress platform for interfering in internal affairs of fraternal socialist countries and are now continuing to fan tension in the country. Many publications of that union, including the WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [FREE TRADE UNIONIST] bulletin, banned by the Katowice Prosecutor's Office, publish all sorts of slanderous cartoons with captions showing a poor knowledge of Russian.

Incidentally, on 2 September at the Hybrydy studio of Warsaw University, Bujak, the fascist leader of Solidarity in the capital, stated with glee that he personally likes those (?attacks) very much.

The Soviet people learn with bitterness and indignation of more and more facts concerning the insolent campaign of falsehood and lies against the Soviet Union and its internal and foreign policy. In our hearts, Kiev Arsenal workers write, there still lives the glorious traditions of the factory's workers -- Ukrainians, Russians, Belorussians and Poles -- who were among the first to hoist the banner of struggle for the workers' cause, for the victory of Soviet power in the Ukraine and who showed with what fortitude and consistency it should be defended. We are deeply indignant, the Arsenal workers continue, that various nationalist rabble and teenagers, for whom nothing is sacred, jeer not only at the revolutionary traditions of their own nation, but also at the illustrious edifice of Polish-Soviet friendship.

Behind all these provocations -- which as a matter of fact are also anti-Polish -- lurk those same extremist circles of Solidarity, and the chieftains of the counterrevolutionary groupings of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, supported by the imperialist [word indistinct] and special services. It is obvious that the fanning of anti-Soviet and nationalist passions were needed by those circles to achieve the main goal: the liquidation of the socialist system. It is no coincidence that Solidarity press organs look for allies among the ultra-right, nationalist and revanchist circles in West Germany, in a recently published pamphlet of one of the openly counterrevolutionary groupings in Poland, the so-called Polish Independence Association, we read: The party propaganda exaggerates the danger of German revisionism. And also: In its present borders, Poland has arisen on the territory of divided Germany. However, [words indistinct] the Polish nation (?received) the Soviet occupation zone, which the USSR passed over to the Polish administration despite the protests from Western allies.

This sort of elucubraton could be left alone, but for the fact that [names indistinct] and their like are beginning to have the upper hand in the leadership of Solidarity, thus endangering -- as was stressed in the declaration of the Polish Council of Ministers of 17 September -- the independent existence of the state and the European balance shaped after World War II.

History summed up the results of World War II and fixed the postwar borders in Europe forever. They are just borders, and the decisive (?role in their shaping was played) by the Soviet Union. But apparently this does not suit the protectors of the West German revanchists. The gentlemen from Solidarity are plotting against Polish-Soviet friendship, which was fought for by whole generations of Polish and Russian revolutionaries, friendship cemented by the blood of soldiers of both countries fallen in the fight against the fascist invader. There can be only one reply to those gentlemen: These are barren attempts, doomed to failure. The Soviet people are confident that the communists and all honest Polish patriots will put an end to the antinational activities of counterrevolutionary elements and bring them to account.

ADN: CALL FOR 'RESOLUTE ACTIONS' IN POLAND CITED

PM281129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "ADN Agency on Situation in Poland"]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep -- The deterioration in the situation in Poland, as the past 2 weeks bear out, has reached supremely dangerous dimensions. This has been the direct result of the counterrevolutionary attacks by the Solidarity leaders covering the entire country and all social spheres, ADN writes in a commentary. In this connection observers in Warsaw are following with concern and mounting incomprehension the constant concessions from the party and state organs, the agency points out.

As is well known, at their congress in Gdansk, the leaders of Solidarity openly stated their claims to take hold of power completely and to eliminate the socialist social system. Meanwhile counterrevolutionaries of every stripe have set about, using various ways and means, implementing this design.

Faced with this fateful situation, Marxist-leninist forces all over the country are issuing a resolute demand that the party and state organs should not yield one step more to the all-round onslaught by counterrevolution but should themselves finally shift to the counteroffensive. The state authorities can no longer be allowed to take no serious self-defense steps.

In this connection the opinion indicated by the Polish communists seems important: The tactical differences in the camp of counterrevolution should not lead to misconceptions regarding its common goal. While some of the most dangerous leaders of Solidarity are now advising the renunciation of the overt use of force it is only because they are speculating on the line of "understanding and dialogue" reaffirmed by the party and state leadership, which enables them to use their previous ways and means to win positions more easily and with less risk.

In pursuing this plan, the enemies of socialism in Poland have already been able to seize key posts. Thus Solidarity has an information service which has the most up-to-date equipment, covers all corners of the country and, according to Polish journalists' reports, operates more effectively than the official mass media. It also has combat detachments modeled on storm troopers. Every day various Solidarity publications of antisocialist content attacking and slandering the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries -- newspapers, leaflets, posters and brochures -- are printed without serious impediment and frequently even at party and state printing works. The weekly SOLIDARNOSC alone has a circulation of over 500,000 copies. This organization has all the necessary technical facilities and equipment, received from the capitalist countries as "gifts," to enable it to use its own television transmitter at any time.

At a growing number of enterprises throughout the country the counterrevolutionary forces are already doing what they want. Since, with the aid of slander, pressure, blackmail and frequently simple crude force, they have forced the party and industrial leaders who displease them to resign and the relevant Solidarity ringleader is already ruling there. At many other enterprises the power-seizing process is in full swing.

The dangerous deterioration of the situation in Poland is at the same time connected with the catastrophic situation in the economy. For a long time attempts were made to blame this on "the errors of the past." It is now clear that the blame rests with Solidarity and those who are yielding to Solidarity's constant threats.

The ADN commentary speaks of the need for resolute actions to rebuff the counterrevolution.

## RESULTS OF HUSAK'S AFRICAN TRAVELS LAUDED

PM241551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 5

[Igor Biryukov "Commentator's Column": "Important Results"]

[Text] Prague -- Official friendly visits have taken place led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to Libya and also by a Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by G. Husak, to Ethiopia and the PDRY. They were a major event in international life. As a result of the talks in Tripoli, Addis Ababa and Aden, documents were signed defining the main directions for the development of bilateral relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the three friendly countries.

The treaties of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia and between the CSSR and the PDRY and also the joint statements are of great significance among these documents. The participants in the talks condemned the decision taken in the United States to produce the neutron weapon, the anti-Arab Camp David deal and the attempts to resolve the Near East problem on this precarious basis, the imperialist intrigues in the Persian Gulf region and the creation of U.S. military bases on the African Continent and in the Indian Ocean region. At the same time decisive support was voiced for the constructive and realistic proposals of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community states for a just and peaceful settlement of topical international problems by means of talks and for the elimination of imperialist interference in the affairs of Asian and African countries.

The friendly meetings in Libya, Ethiopa and the PDRY once again showed how great the contrast is between the consistent course of the socialist community countries toward the utmost support for the cause of the peoples' freedom and progress and the neocolonial policy of the United States, which declares Africa, the Near East and the Indian Ocean to be a sphere of its "vital interests." This is why the determination to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the socialist community states -- the loyal ally of fighters against imperialism and neocolonialsim -- was once again voiced in Tripoli, Addis Ababa and Aden.

The alliance of the socialist community states and national liberation forces stands as a powerful obstacle in the path of the imperialist aggressors, neocolonialists and racists. The guarantee of success for the cause of peace and social and national progress lies in the combat solidarity and unity of all anti-imperialist forces.

## RUDE PRAVO EDITOR ON UNDERMINING OF SOCIALISM

PM251019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 81 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch under the general headline "Fraternal Newspapers' Festivals": "RUDE PRAVO"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep -- "RUDE PRAVO Festival" proclaims a huge red calico banner over the main entrance of Prague's Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Rest.

Delivering a speech at the festival, Comrade Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, greeted the newspaper's readers and aktiv, who are effectively participating in the mass media's activities. He pointed out that the RUDE PRAVO Festival is taking place under the sign of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ and the 16th CPCZ Congress, held in April. Communists and all Czechoslovak working people are working indefatigably to implement the plans of creation advanced by the highest party forum.

Peace is needed, above all, for their successful fulfillment. RUDE PRAVO's chief editor called for vigilance in the face of our class enemies' attempts to undermine socialism and weaken the unity of the socialist community -- attempts which were made in Czechoslovakia in 1968, occurred earlier in neighboring Hungary and are now being undertaken in Poland. The socialist community's unity and cohesion is of vital importance to Czechoslovak communists.

"We support the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress," the speaker declared.

MARCHUK, GDR'S WEIZ ATTEND BERLIN MEETING

PM251025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep -- A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first governmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR was held here today.

Delivering a speech, H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, evaluated highly the results of the two countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out that scientific and technical cooperation is carried on between the USSR and the GDR on a very wide range of problems.

GDR UNION OFFICIALS CITED ON POLISH PROBLEMS

LD261910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The working people of the German Democratic Republic are following the development of events in Poland with great anxiety. In an interview with correspondent Boris Melnichenko, Dieter Wilsch, foreman at the Berlin electrical apparatus combine and chairman of the trade union committee at the combine, said:

[Begin recording in German fading into Russian translation] I would like to tell you that we are very concerned over the development of events in the Polish People's Republic. We German communists have already paid once with a great deal of blood for shameful divisions of the working class and we were lucky that with the help of the victorious Soviet Army we managed to achieve the liberation of the German people from fascism.

We condemn most resolutely the development of events in Poland under the influence of Solidarity and its representatives, who do not, in our opinion, express the viewpoint of Poland's working people. In fact, they support in practice the overthrow of socialism in Poland for whose victory some of the finest representatives of the working class and country fought. Solidarity's appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe is a brazen-faced trick, for it is aimed at the eradication of socialism in our countries.

We consider that the time has come for the working class in Poland to voice its weighty opinion and resolutely oppose the machinations of counterrevolution. I think it is important to understand today that the government and the PZPR must not only talk but also act. [end recording]

## YUGOSLAV REPORTING ON SOVIET PRESS CRITICIZED

PM281039 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 3

[V. Belyshev "Rejoinder": "Who Profits by It?"]

[Text] The Yugoslav weekly SVIJET has published an article by D. Soljdo, one of the Yugoslav permanent correspondents in Moscow. The article comments on Soviet press materials relating to recent events in Poland, in particular the Solidarity congress, the first stage of which was held in Gdansk. Obviously laying claim to some sort of "originality," the Yugoslav correspondent presents "Soviet newspaper reports in a distorted and even a caricature form. The impression is created that he set himself the aim of arousing in his fellow citizens a negative attitude toward the Soviet position and toward our country.

Tendentiousness is not the best quality in journalism. What can one say about attempts to refashion facts or to cast doubt on the authenticity of data and assessments just because the author dislikes them due to his personal views? If Soviet correspondents working in the SFRY seek to make Yugoslav reality more intelligible to the Soviet person, then perhaps, in D. Soljdo's views, they misunderstand their own professional task?

Our approach to Yugoslavia is determined by our friendly attitude to its people and the League of Communists and by our desire to strengthen cooperation. You might think that elementary decency is the least you could expect of a representative of any newspaper, and especially of one published in a socialist country.

## PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SOVIET-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

PM291023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by O. Marinin: "Reliable Basis"]

[Text] Ten years ago, as a result of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the SFRY, a Soviet-Yugoslav declaration was signed in Belgrade which marked an important stage in the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The premise that cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia is based on the close nature of their historic destinies, identity of the foundations of their social systems, similarity in the approach to many international problems, loyalty to the principles of socialist international, joint struggle for peace, independence and equal international cooperation and also on the struggle against imperialism contained in the 1971 declaration is of principle importance. This creates favorable conditions, the declaration says for fruitful cooperation between our peoples, parties and states, for a constructive solution of all the questions emerging in our mutual relations, however complex they may be.

The correct nature of this conclusion is being proved by the results of the past decade which, all in all, are characterized by the gradual expansion and consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav ties in various areas.

In the declaration, the sides stressed the need for further development of friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY as parties leading socialist and communist construction in their respective countries.

After 1971, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito met seven times. Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with the Yugoslav leadership in Belgrade in May 1980, during which he stressed the desire of the USSR that an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and complete equality prevail in Soviet-Yugoslav relations, was a new important step.

In recent years there have been several mutual visits by leading party and state officials of the two countries. Exchanges of delegations of party workers, contacts along the line of local party organs and other forms of interparty links take place on a planned basis.

Good relations have been attained in the development of cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the economic field and also in the sphere of science, technology and culture. The annual volume of reciprocal commodity exchange went up more than six times during the decade. A long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period 1981-90 was signed. The program of cultural cooperation for the period 1980-82 is being implemented. Links between the republics and provinces of the USSR and of the SFRY have been established and are growing stronger.

Of course, this does not mean that all the possibilities have been exhausted in the development of Soviet-Yugoslav ties. The USSR is constantly striving to expand and enhance friendly relations between the USSR and SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY on the basis of the principles and agreement fixes in the joint documents, so as to strengthen mutual understanding and trust and to respect mutual experience.

The 1971 Soviet-Yugoslav declaration stresses that the methods of construction of socialism which reflect the experience and the specific features of the development of individual countries should not contradict each other. In this connection Comrade Brezhnev, at the Belgrade meeting, said: We, as communists-Marxists, know full well that certain general laws of socialist construction and generally principled traits and characteristics of socialism do exist without which there can be no socialism, and the choice of concrete forms of organization of social life is an internal affair of each communist party and of each people.

As far as international affairs are concerned, the fundamental premise that both the USSR and Yugoslavia work for peace and detente, for the independence of all countries and peoples and for social progress is of importance for Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Apart from a certain difference in the approach to these or other concrete problems, we are united by common class interests and by the unity of final objectives. This is particularly important in the present complex situation when events on the world scene again confirm the topicality of the conclusion reached in 1971: That it is precisely the policy of the forces of imperialism striving to achieve domination over the peoples and their economic and political subjugation, preservation and consolidation of colonialism and neocolonialism and meddling in the internal affairs of other countries, which represents the very origin of international tension, of local wars and the instability of peace throughout the world.

In the struggle to preserve and strengthen the process of detente an important place belongs to the Nonaligned Movement, the founder of which, as is well known in the USSR, was Yugoslavia, along with several other countries.

An important role in establishing a favorable climate in Soviet-Yugoslav relations is given to mass information media. An agreement concerning this in the 1971 declaration and states: They must operate in the interest of consolidating mutual respect and friendship between the people of the USSR and of Yugoslavia and should contribute to this by an objective and well-meaning illumination of the efforts made in the two countries in the field of building socialism and communism.

Ensuring the constant development of relations between the USSR and the SFRY should be an object of their constant mutual concern. The Soviet people unanimously endorse the consistent and principled line of the CPSU in the direction of attaining this objective.

Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is making progress in many fields, Comrade Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. Coordinated principles and agreements are a good basis for its further expansion. The Soviet-Yugoslav friendship has deep roots and we have no doubts about its future.

STERN INTERVIEWS ZAMYATIN ON DETENTE, ARMS POLICY

LD281630 Hamburg DPA in German 1520 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Munich/Hamburg, 28 Sep, DPA -- Brezhnev's foreign policy spokesman, Leonid Zamyatin, does not regard the Federal Republic as aggressive. In reply to a question to this effect by Hamburg's STERN magazine, the chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department stated: "No, the Federal Republic knows very well the advantages that the policy of detente has brought it and us." The Soviet politician, who is regarded as a close intimate of CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, began a 1-week unofficial visit to the Federal Republic on Sunday.

According to STERN, Zamyatin went on to say: "If we remind the European NATO states of the fruitful years of detente, it does not mean we want to detach them from their alliance." The Federal Republic knows "all too well" to what extent it is "affected by Washington's present destructive policy."

The Soviet politician described U.S. Pershing II missiles on European territory as strategic weapons. Their deployment from Europe would, he said, have direct consequences on U.S. territory. The Soviet Union would "prevent" U.S. superiority "at all costs," even "if this requires us to make economic sacrifices."

Zamyatin began internal talks today with sections of the FRG-USSR Friendship Society. Later he is to travel for similar contacts to Heidelberg, Ludwigshafen and Dortmund. His only public appearance will be at the opening of a Soviet poster exhibition on 1 October in Dortmund. The Soviet Embassy in Bonn also stressed the unofficial nature of the visit.

The interview was prereleased to DPA.

TALKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRG END

LD281232 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep, TASS -- The tenth session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation completed its work here today. The commission stated that the existing economic agreement and understandings are being successfully implemented and business partnership between the two countries has deepened still further. The commission considered the progress of the implementation of such long-term and large-scale projects as the deal under which the Soviet Union has already provided the FRG with 50,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, cooperation in the construction of the Oskol electrometallurgical complex and of a number of chemical plants. Prospects for cooperation on large-scale projects the realization of which is planned for the coming years were also discussed.

The matter concerns, in particular, possible participation by West German companies in the purchases of additional amounts of Soviet natural gas and in the delivery of equipment and pipes for a gas trunkline to the USSR as well as in such projects which still require additional study and the realisation of which is possible in a more distant perspective. The possibilities of expanding and deepening cooperation in the field of energy were found.

The commission discussed the state of and prospects for cooperation in the field of science and technology.

The two sides stressed that economic contacts between the USSR and the FRG are a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The sides expressed the hope that Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG will stimulate the further development and deepening of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The commission's next session is to be held in Bonn in the middle of 1982.

## Press Conference

LD281222 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep, TASS -- A press conference on the results of the tenth session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held here today.

Leonid Kostandov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, expressed satisfaction with the results of the session and stressed the desire of the two sides to further develop business partnership in the years ahead. He noted a successful fulfilment of the agreements and accords which were initiated by the Moscow Treaty of 1970. Kostandov said that trade between the USSR and the FRG had increased more than ten-fold during the past period to reach 5.8 billion roubles last year. Programs in the fields of science and technology are being carried out.

Otto Lambsdorff, the minister of economics of the FRG, who led the West German delegation at the session, said that economic cooperation may help improve the international situation. The commission's session was held in this spirit. It discussed major questions concerning the expansion of businesslike ties in certain branches of the economy.

Speaking of the project for building a gas pipeline from West Siberia to the western frontier of the USSR, Otto Lambsdorff stressed that the FRG's Government wants an agreement on this project to be concluded as soon as possible. A new working group on energy has been set up within the commission's framework, he said. It is planned to hold in Moscow next year a joint symposium on the problems of energy and energy-saving, he said. The session also discussed prospects for cooperation in machinebuilding and solar power engineering.

Otto Lambsdorff stressed in conclusion that the session was marked by a spirit of mutual understanding and the desire of the two sides to further expand mutually-beneficial cooperation.

## Kostandov Assessment

LD281640 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep, TASS -- The tenth session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which closed here today, paid special attention to questions of expanding business ties between the two countries, a TASS correspondent has been told by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The message sent to the participants in the session by the head of the Soviet Government Nikolay Tikhonov confirms the Soviet Union's aspiration to develop economic and scientific and technical relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. Kostandov pointed out the constructive atmosphere which reigned during the discussion of questions of deepening further bilateral business cooperation.

Among the most important questions discussed at the session, Leonid Kostandov singled out construction of the gas pipeline Yamal-western border of the USSR. Relevant talks are proceeding normally, including on the deliveries of necessary equipment. European banks have practically resolved all questions of its financing. Part of the contracts on the delivery of pipes from the FRG has already been signed. The Soviet Union now delivers to the FRG more than 10 billion cubic meters of gas a year.

The session also examined cooperation in the field of energetics. It was decided to set up a mixed working group. Machine building is of great interest to the partners. The next session of the commission, to be held next summer in the FRG, will examine questions of cooperation in this area.

Both delegations evinced interest in the problem of processing solid fuel, Leonid Kostandov said. They investigated, in particular, the possibility of using for these purposed the Kansk Achinsk deposit in Siberia.

It has stressed at the session that it is necessary to step up cooperation with medium and small West German firms.

"The principal result of the session," Leonid Kostandov said, "is that we have found a constructive solution of all questions discussed."

DPA Report

LD281506 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep, (DPA) -- The 5-day session of the German-Soviet economic commission ended in Moscow on Monday with marked optimism. Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff stated that the discussions had been "good, constructive and successful." Intensification is possible above all in the sectors of energy, machinery construction and the Soviet export of finished goods to the Federal Republic, according to the protocol signed at the close of the talks by Lambsdorff and Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with whom Lambsdorff had most discussions.

An "important element" of German-Soviet economic relations is the realization of large-scale projects. Lambsdorff and Kostandov stressed that the natural gas pipes deal is "being realized in practice." The two governments are hoping for "a definite, early conclusion." Asked whether the final signatures would come during state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's planned visit to Bonn at the end of November, Kostandov said: "One should wait for the visit. Then everything will be clear."

With reference to Poland and Afghanistan, Minister Lambsdorff pointed out several times during his talks in Moscow and on his trip through Siberia that "the political climate" has to be right for cooperation between the two countries to be able to grow further. Kostandov said he knows the federal minister's opinion, but sees no connection with economic cooperation. Kostandov said that problems should not be invented.

Federal Minister Lambsdorff said he left the USSR convinced that the Soviet side clearly sees the connection between trade with the West and Moscow's policy on Poland. He noted "lively interest" in trade on the Soviet side, and therefore it wants to avoid intervention in Poland if at all possible. There is no reference to this topic in the joint communique. It is generally stated that economic relations between the two states have made "a considerable contribution" to realizing the Helsinki Final Act. Both Lambsdorff and Kostandov said that the commission meeting made a good contribution toward Brezhnev's visit.

The meeting, which began on Thursday of last week in Moscow with a first round of discussions, centered on German-Soviet cooperation in the energy sector. Following a meeting between Lambsdorff and Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, the members of the commission, including German industrialists and financiers, traveled to Siberia. During a meeting near Novosibirsk it was decided to appoint a group of energy industry experts to deal in particular with prospects in the gas and coal sectors. A joint symposium on energy saving is planned in Moscow for next year.

Lambsdorff said that the Federal Government hopes the final negotiations on the German-Soviet natural gas pipes deal will be concluded "as soon as possible." Asked about American misgivings about large-scale German trade projects with the East, Lambsdorff pointed out that the gas deal has nothing to do with the West's export restrictions in the strategic sector. Asked whether the Soviet Union wants to obtain pipes and compressors from the Federal Republic when no agreement has been reached on the price of the gas, Kostandov pointed out that regardless of price negotiations, the USSR has a large import requirement for gas pipelines.

The next, 11th meeting of the German-Soviet commission is to take place in Bonn in the middle of next year. Machinery construction will probably be the main topic.

## Tikhonov Message

PM281413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the 10th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation

Esteemed participants in the session,

The commission's 10th session will sum up the results of an important stage in economic cooperation betwen the Soviet Union and the FRG for the decade 1971-1980 for which the foundation was laid by the 1970 Moscow treaty and subsequent economic agreement.

In the period under review, the vistas of mutually advantageous economic ties between the two states have expanded and the volume of trade has increased several times over. Scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the FRG has been substantially intensified and the forms of their industrial cooperation have been diversified.

The treaty basis of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG has been considerably strengthened. During the visit paid to the FRG in May 1978 by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an important agreement was signed providing for the broad development of economic ties geared to the very long term -- to end this century.

All these major advances have been implemented in the mainstream of the normalization of the situation in Europe and the improvement of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

I am convinced that the course toward cooperation remains the only correct and effective one under present conditions, too, when the international situation has become markedly more complex. This is dictated by the vital interests of the two states, the interests of the consolidation of peace in Europe. Here, too, much depends on how successfully relations in the economic sphere, which comprise the material foundation of interstate relations, take shape.

The USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation is making a useful contribution to the development of contacts between our countries. The commission is helping to reveal unused potential in the sphere of bilateral economic cooperation and to eliminate the obstacles encountered on this path.

It is no accident that this session of the commission is concentrating on the future. Its attention is focused on questions of implementing the long-term program for the main avenues of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of economy and industry, and, above all, energy.

Giving all-round assistance in the improvement of the standard of economic, scientific and technical ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG and seeking the full implementation of the relevant agreements and accords are obviously the commission's main constructive task.

I wish the participants in the session success in fulfilling this noble task.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

## Patolichev Receives Delegation

LD282320 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep, TASS -- Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev today received West German Federal Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorf who was heading a West German delegation to the 10th session of the Soviet-West German Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The session closed here today.

In the course of the conversation the sides noted with satisfaction the positive results achieved in recent years in the two countries, including a considerable growth of trade turnover. They discussed questions of the further development of Soviet-West German trade relations.

DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH FRENCH LABOR CONFEDERATION

Joint Communique

PM241555 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Communique of the AUCCTU and the French General Labor Confederation -- TRUD headline]

[Text] A delegation of the French General Labor Confederation [CGT] headed by Secretary General G. Seguy paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 14 through 18 September 1981 at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation also included CGT Secretary P. Gensous; G. Leger, member of the CGT Executive Commission and secretary of the CGT Association for Maine et Loire Department, and J. Vallon, secretary general of the National Federation (CGT) of the Leather and Footwear Industry Workers of France.

Talks were held during the visit between AUCCTU and CGT delegations. Participating on the Soviet side were AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU secretaries A.M. Subbotin and K. Yu. Matskyavichyus; V.Ye Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Division, M.G. Dolzhenkova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union, and M.A. Orlov, chairman of Moskovskaya Oblast Trade Union Council. The delegations informed each other about trade union activities and discussed questions of the development of the international trade union movement under contemporary conditions.

The French CGT delegation reported on the situation which has taken shape in the country since the presidential elections of 10 May this year and the formation of a government of the union of left forces. The delegation noted the great contribution which the French CGT made to the victory of the left forces. The French side set forth its position and spoke about the activity of the French CGT, which takes account of positive aspects of the new French Government's policy. At the same time it was emphasized that the French CGT retains full independence in determining both its orientation and its actions. The CGT delegation explained that in the new situation employers are putting up fierce resistance to the implementation of the changes in the country advocated by the majority of the French people.

The AUCCTU delegation spoke about the successes of communist building in the country, about the new prospects for the economy's further development and the enhancement of the people's well-being defined by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and also about the activities of Soviet trade unions in the modern stage and about enhancing their role in Soviet society on the basis of the new USSR Constitution. The Soviet side emphasized that USSR trade unions are making an active contribution in realizing the peace program for the eighties advanced by the congress.

The AUCCTU delegation emphasized the importance of the large-scale initiatives recently advanced by the USSR with a view to ensuring collective security, averting the danger of a new world war and curbing the arms race.

Both sides advocated the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and France and joint efforts with a view to easing international tension and preventing Europe from becoming a nuclear battleground.

The sides voiced serious concern at the sharp deterioration in the international situation caused by reactionary imperialist forces headed by the United States and agreed to pool their efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament, particularly to prevent the production of neutron weapons and the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe.

They confirmed the desire of both organizations to promote any possible initiatives by the trade unions of European countries aimed at reducing the danger of war and preserving peace -- a necessary condition for the social development of all peoples. Both sides stated their determination to carry out joint work on further updating WFTU activity in the working people's interests. An agreement on the development of inter-trade union cooperation was signed as a result of the talks.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the talks held, which, despite existing differences in assessments and opinions, took place in a spirit of fraternal cooperation.

During their stay in Moscow the guests laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin wall, met with workers and trade union activists of Moscow's A.I. Yefremov Krasnyy Proletariy machinetool plant and visited the N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement. An invitation to an AUCCTU delegation to pay a return visit to France in 1983 was gratefully accepted.

## Mutual Cooperation Agreement

PM251233 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Agreement Between the AUCCTU and the French General Confederation of Labor -- TRUD headline]

[Text] The present agreement on mutual cooperation was elaborated during the visit to the Soviet Union 14 through 18 September 1981 by a French General Confederation of Labor [CGT] delegation led by Secretary General G. Seguy and talks with a Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev.

Both sides proceeded from the principles of international worker solidarity on which the relations between the working people of the USSR and France are built.

The CGT and AUCCTU delegations regard Franco-Soviet trade union cooperation as an important factor for strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries and for propagating and asserting the ideas of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Noting the successful fulfillment of the agreement signed in April 1979 during an AUCCTU delegation's visit to France, both sides reaffirm their desire for the further development and deepening of mutual ties and conclude the present agreement for the period 1982-83 to define the following main avenues of joint work and cooperation.

1. Struggle for Peace and Disarmament

Both sides voice profound concern at the aggravation of the international situation provoked by aggressive imperialist circles led by the United States.

NATO's plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles, the Reagan administration's recent decision to produce the neutron bomb, and the proclamation of the doctrine of so-called "limited nuclear war" increase the danger of war. This also leads to ever-increasing military expenditures, which is a heavy burden on the peoples.

The AUCCTU and the CGT believe that today the struggle for peace and against the arms race is the most important problem facing the trade union movement.

The AUCCTU and the CGT will resolutely advocate the speediest possible resumption of the interrupted talks at all levels, primarily between the USSR and the United States, which would result in the prevention of a new round in nuclear missile weaponry, the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The AUCCTU and the CGT will actively promote a world trade union conference on socioeconomic aspects of disarmament designed to be not only a major demonstration by trade unions in favor of peace, but also a contribution to defending working people's socioeconomic interests.

2. AUCCTU and CGT Cooperation in the International Trade Union Movement

The AUCCTU and the CGT stress that today the world workers' movement is an increasingly important factor of socioeconomic progress.

The AUCCTU and the CGT see it as their international duty to support and develop in every possible way the working people's desire for unity in the interests of peace, democracy and social progress and their struggle for employment, preservation of living standards and social gains and against the dominance of multinational corporations. The AUCCTU and the CGT will promote the successful holding of the international trade union conference on problems of multinational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry (Moscow, November 1981) and the third international trade union conference of workers in the automobile manufacturing and allied sectors (Paris, November 1981).

Both sides will strengthen their cooperation within the framework of the WFTU and will make the necessary efforts to successfully stage the 10th world congress of trade unions called upon to work out an action program for the class trade union movement for the eighties, and also with the aim of further renewing WFTU activity in the interests of the working people.

The AUCCTU and the CGT will continue to strengthen solidarity with the trade unions of the liberated countries in their struggle to eliminate once and for all the legacy of colonialism, consolidate economic independence, eradicate hunger, poverty and illiteracy and establish a new international economic order. The AUCCTU and the CGT will continue to coordinate efforts in the ILO and other international organizations for the achievement of these aims. The AUCCTU and the CGT advocate the need for further trade union actions in the spirit of the decisions made by the world trade union conference on development (Belgrade 1980).

The AUCCTU and the CGT state their desire to develop businesslike trade union cooperation on the European Continent on the broadest spectrum of socioeconomic problems.

The sides stress the importance of the regular convening of all-European trade union conferences as a promising form of cooperation between trade unions of different tendencies. The AUCCTU and the CGT will do their utmost to promote the successful staging of the forthcoming 4th European trade union conference this November.

3. Bilateral Ties

The AUCCTU and the CGT intend to continue to develop bilateral trade union cooperation as an important form of strengthening friendship between the working people of the USSR and France. For this purpose they envisage the exchange of delegations for the mutual study of work experience, the holding of joint seminars and roundtable meetings, the exchange of lecturers and the organization of joint scientific research.

Both sides will do their utmost to promote the development of ties under the auspices of sector trade unions and territorial associations and between the collectives of kindred enterprises and trade union press organs. Social tourism and sporting and cultural ties will be further developed.

The AUCCTU and the CGT believe that the development of mutually advantageous and dynamic relations between the USSR and France in the political, economic, technical and cultural spheres meets the interests of the working people of both countries and promotes the consolidation of peace in Europe. The AUCCTU and the CGT will come out with initatives aimed at assisting the development of such relations.

The sides agreed to hold periodic consultations on questions of mutual interest at the level both of trade union center leaders and of international section executives.

[Signed] On behalf of the AUCCTU, A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU
On behalf of the CGT, G. Seguy, secretary general of the CGT
Moscow, 17 September 1981

U.S. NEAR EAST POLICY 'DANGEROUS, HOPELESS'

PM290839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by P. Demchenko: "Near East: Dangerous and Hopeless Course"]

[Text] The situation in the Near East is heating up again. Lebanon remains one of the centers causing the greatest alarm. Three powerful explosions in succession have taken dozens of lives in that country.

Exactly a month before an event occurred which caused even greater international repercussions and was the subject of discussion in the UN Security Council: U.S. fighters attacked two Libyan warplanes over the Gulf of Sidra. That incident heralded a new, highly dangerous turn in U.S. politics in the Near East. Essentially for the first time since 1958, when the Pentagon conducted a punitive operation in Lebanon, U.S. pilots received the order to fire on an Arab country's armed forces. And this took place during large-scale naval maneuvers off Libya's shores -- maneuvers of a blatantly provocative nature designed to serve as a show of U.S. strength in the east Mediterranean.

The din raised by this Pentagon piracy had not had time to abate before Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin flew to Washington. It was his 11th visit across the Atlantic in the slightly more than 4 years he has headed the government. However, this time the foreign press attached special significance to the talks in the White House. The point was that this was the first time the Israeli premier had met with President R. Reagan, who had announced a "new approach" to Near Eastern and Asian affairs. It is understandable therefore that political observers -- some with interest, others with alarm -- awaited the results of the meeting between two figures who have openly gambled on force and military adventurism.

But before analyzing these results, let us look at the essence of Washington's "new line" and whether it differs from the course steered in previous years. After all, it is known that ex-President J. Carter paid considerable attention to the Near East and Asia. He even told a Washington POST correspondent recently that it is precisely the Near East epic which he regards as the brightest page in his presidency and that he wants to write a book about it.

That is his personal concern now, as they say. But at the time, when he was the White House incumbent, Carter and his administration regarded the so-called Camp David agreements as the key whereby they would succeed in opening wide the doors to the Near East and establishing a "Pax Americana" there based on U.S. hegemony. The agreements signed in 1978 by Carter, As-Sadat and Begin set the aim initially of wresting Egypt from the pan-Arab front, making it a U.S. ally and an Israeli partner and then involving other Arab countries -- Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria -- in the "Camp David process" and thus stifling a Palestinian resistance deprived of support. It is no accident that Z. Brzezinski, the former president's adviser, assessed the Camp David compact with the brief phrase "Bye-bye, PLO", obviously believing that the Palestinian resistance and Arab solidarity would cease to exist as political factors.

Subsequent events, however, tore to shreds the scenario elaborated across the ocean. Although, under strong pressure from Washington, Egypt and Israel signed a "peace treaty," it caused ferment in Egypt itself and stormy protests in other Arab states, which assessed it as a separate treaty harmful to the Arab cause.

A group of countries -- Algeria, Syria, Libya and Democratic Yemen -- and the PLO created the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. They secured Egypt's political isolation in the Arab world, resolute denunciation by the Arabs of the entire Camp David compact, and the intensified moral, political and material support for the Palestinian movement.

The emphasis which Washington began to place on military aspects in politics, particularly after the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, contributed even further to leading the Camp David train into a siding. Even countries which traditionally cooperate with the West did not succumb to U.S. diplomacy's appeals to join in talks with Egypt and Israel. Nor were any conciliators to be found among the Palestinians.

Events dispelled, like a desert mirage, the grandiloquent allegations that Camp David was bringing the Near East close to an "era of peace." No, the situation increased in complexity. Having neutralized Egypt and secured deliveries of new consignments of U.S. weapons, Tel Aviv behaved even more fiercely and aggressively, turning Lebanon into the main arena for its raids against the Palestinian resistance. A large U.S. squadron appeared in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea; Washington diplomats hastened to the capitals of a number of Arab and East African countries in the hope of obtaining bases for the Pentagon there.

With President Reagan's accession in Washington, the military emphasis in U.S. Near East and Asian policy became even greater. The new U.S. administration's main efforts in the region are aimed at creating a region of "strategic consensus" for confrontation with the Soviet Union. To judge by Washington figures' statements, this region extends from Pakistan eastward to Israel, Egypt and Turkey in the West, embracing the oil-rich Arab states in the Persian Gulf.

The United States is now trying to win over one country or another on the pretext that it is the target of the "Soviet threat." Those who agree to associate themselves with U.S. plans, as has happened with Egypt and Pakistan, are "gifted" with weapons, credits and economic aid. Blackmail and threats are used against others, like Libya, which display independence and resolute anti-imperialism.

In brief, as the events of recent months show, the problem of a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict has not simply been relegated to the background in Washington but is viewed by Washington primarily within the framework of attaining its main goals -- mobilizing its allies to implement global anti-Soviet designs, controlling Near East oil, and creating strongholds and bases for the Rapid Deployment Forces and the navy.

As for the destiny of the Palestinians and Lebanese, the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan and East Jerusalem, occupied in 1967, for the U.S. Government that is a secondary matter. Nor is it inclined to attach serious significance to the terror which Israel is inflicting on the Arabs. Yet there is no other word for the attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon or the recent bombing attacks on Beirut and the nuclear center near Baghdad.

During Reagan's talks with Begin the following logic prevailed: Israel is "the main U.S. stronghold" in the Near East and it is therefore permitted a great deal. Indeed, there is scarcely anything new here: Washington has previously "covered up" and ultimately justified the most provocative onslaughts by the Tel Aviv extremists. The new element lies elsewhere. While in previous agreements relations between the two countries were described as "special" and aid to Israel was explained by its need to "defend itself" against the Arabs surrounding it, it is now a case of "strategic cooperation."

So far the details of this cooperation have not been disclosed (they will be discussed in a month or two) but the main thing is obvious: Tel Aviv has declared its readiness to associate itself with U.S. imperialism's global plans and to make its territory available for stockpiling U.S. heavy weapons and creating strongholds for the Rapid Deployment Forces and to join these forces. In exchange, the foreign press reports, Washington had pledged to grant Israel economic and military aid totaling $3 billion. That is in addition to the $2.2 billion promised previously.

Scarcely had this agreement been published before it became clear that it had generated a sharply adverse reaction in almost all Arab countries. Even circles oriented in general toward the West were discountenanced. Few people there believed that Washington would go that far in its official relations with Israel. It is known that U.S. interest in the Near East is far broader than ties with Tel Aviv alone. There is Arab oil, enormous markets and, finally, the stability of the regimes on which the United States is trying to rely.

Washington's desire, for instance, to strengthen relations -- including military relations -- with Saudi Arabia, the largest oil producer in the Persian Gulf, is viewed as a reflection of this reality. The Government of Saudi Arabia, while gambling on cooperation with the West, at the same time denounces Israeli policy and demands the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the granting of the right to self-determination to the Palestinians. The new U.S.-Israeli agreement has been assessed by the Saudis as a factor intensifying Israeli influence on the Washington administration, and they have denounced it. A statement published in Riyadh says that unconditional support for Tel Aviv jeopardizes peace and security throughout the region and is preventing the elimination of tension in the Near East.

The statement was received with obvious irritation in Washington, for it recalled yet again that the sharp list toward Israel could not fail to anger even conservative Arab governments. But to judge by press reports, they are hoping to "quell Saudi Arabia's dissatisfaction by getting through Congress a decision on large-scale military supplies to that country to the tune of more than $8 billion and including in particular 5 aircraft with the AWACS reconnaissance system. Tel Aviv and its supporters in the United States object to this deal, although it is part of the Pentagon's global strategy.

The press of the majority of Arab countries is publishing sharp articles now, stressing above all the anti-Arab orientation of the U.S. -Israeli "strategic cooperation." "What is there to stop Israel from using its tremendous arsenal of U.S. weapons against the Arabs?" the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR asks. "We do not doubt that any weapon Israel has will be used againt us sooner or later."

The countries belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front held an urgent conference in the Libyan city of Benghazi to work out retaliatory measures. At the end of the conference an action program was published which includes the following point: to view U.S. military presence in the region as being hostile to the Arabs and to consider it their duty to eliminate this presence.

One more important circumstance must also be noted. In raising relations with Israel to a new level and intensifying the military emphasis in its policy, the United States is essentially trying to torpedo once more the discussion of the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested countries and is rejecting an overall political settlement of the crisis situation in one of the world's hotspots, preferring the path of confrontation and demarcation of forces. "This policy," the Washington POST writes, "means the priority of weapons over farsightedness: a truly dangerous game."

Yes, a dangerous and hopeless game.

PRAVDA SCORES AS-SADAT ROLE IN AFGHAN STRUGGLE

PM290757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Yu. Glukhov article under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "When the Masks Are Cast Aside"]

[Text] Each day brings more and more evidence of the continuation of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. And this war is being inspired and waged by precisely those very forces which more hypocritically than anyone shout about a desire to settle the "Afghan problem."

It is an open secret that the CIA has assumed the role of a kind of general headquarters directing training and the infiltration of both gangs of interventionists and of weapons across the Afghan border. And all these years official Washington has persistently repeated that it has nothing to do with the "dirty war" against the Afghan people. Not that many people believed this. The facts were just too glaring. But what happened a few days ago finally exposed Washington's duplicity.

In a fit of frankness President A. as-Sadat of Egypt blurted out in an interview with a correspondent of America's NBC TV Company that the United States has now been secretly paying for Egyptian military deliveries to the Afghan interventionists for 21 months. Soviet models of weapons or copies manufactured in Egyptian plants are being transported on board American aircraft.

To what depths must one sink to start using weapons destined for the just struggle against Israeli aggression and for the defense of the Egyptian people's national interests and their revolutionary gains in order to smother another people?! (Let us note that the brisk arms trade was and is being carried on at a time when Israeli bombs are raining down on Lebanese cities and villages. But As-Sadat is concerned least of all about the fate of the Lebanese and Palestinians, those who really need assistance and protection against the excesses of the Israeli aggressors and their American accomplices.)

It is perfectly obvious that the CIA has resorted to using Soviet weapons with a view to covering up its traces. But all the same, the stamp "Made in the USA" cannot be washed off the crimes being committed by the interventionists in Afghanistan.

It also becomes obvious from As-Sadat's admissions that the conspiracy against Afghanistan is the handiwork not only of the notorious CIA. It has been put together at the highest level, and its scale is broader than the Egyptian president says. Supplementing the picture, America's ABC TV Company has reported that Basmak formations have already received weapons worth more than $100 million. It says that Beijing has assumed a secret commitment to allow American aircraft to overfly its territory and, if necessary, to make land routes available to supply the bandits. Pakistani territory has been chosen as the chief bridgehead for waging the anti-Afghan war. With the knowledge of the Pakistani authorities, numerous camps have been set up there to train and form more and more groups of saboteurs. The program for the "export of counterrevolution" to Afghanistan is financed primarily by the United States and Saudi Arabia. Britain and certain other states are making their "contribution."

Even from this far from complete list of facts it is possible to judge the scope of the undeclared war against the DRA and Washington's unseemly role in it. It is understandable why As-Sadat's excessive loquacity has created confusion and alarm in official U.S. circles.

But the scandal cannot be hushed up. The masks have been cast aside. The Washington champions of the "rights of the Afghan people" have appeared once again as their oppressors, and the fighters against "international terrorism" as patrons of paid assassins and as accomplices in crimes being committed by gangs of mercenaries.

IRAQ'S INA REFUTES IRAN ON ABADAN SIEGE SUCCESS

LD281114 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 28 Sep, TASS -- According to a report of the Iranian news agency PARS, Iranian troops carried out a successful offensive operation in the area of Abadan, breaking the siege of that city which is Iran's largest oilprocessing centre. During fierce fighting the Iraqi side lost 600 men killed or wounded and about 2,000 men taken prisoner. Forty Iraqi tanks were put out of operation and a fighter-plane and a helicopter were shot down. The news agency points out that as a result of the offensive the Iranian troops advanced ten kilometers, seizing three bridges on Karun River and establishing control over two main roads of Khuzestan Province.

The Iraqi news agency INA refuted the Iranian side's reports as to breaking the siege of Abadan. A communique of the main military command of Iraq points out that the Iranian troops' offensive was frustrated and that the enemy sustained big losses in manpower and combat equipment. Sixty-six Iranian servicemen were killed, 28 tanks and 10 armoured personnel carriers were put out of operation and one Iranian aircraft was shot down. Iraqi aviation continues to make raids on the positions of the Iranian troops.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YAR

LD251934 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] In Sana, the capital of the YAR, a Soviet-North Yemeni agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed by the Soviet establishment for external trade, Selkhozpromeksport, and the YAR Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry. According to the agreement, the USSR is to assist the YAR in prospecting, photographing and carrying out an aerial survey of 40,000 sq km which will constitute [word indistinct] of the country's water resources. Cooperation in other fields is expected to be widened. Signed agreements, in the opinion of the YAR minister of agriculture and fisheries, are of great importance to the development of the country's national economy, particularly in solving one of the most important problems, water. The new agreements reflect the friendly relations between the USSR and the YAR. The YAR ambassador to the Soviet Union said a few days ago, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Yemeni revolution, that his country highly appreciates Soviet support for all peoples struggling for freedom and independence and that the YAR approves and fully supports the Soviet peace proposals, including those concerning the Middle East.

PDRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO TURKMEN SSR

GF261728 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] A PDRY delegation composed of a number of members of the PDRY Committee for Peace and Solidarity has ended its visit to the Turkmen SSR. The delegation was headed by 'Ali Ba Dhib, PDRY deputy prime minister and chairman of the Committee for Peace and Solidarity. During their stay in the Turkmen SSR, the members of the delegation held talks with the Turkmen Committee for the Defense of Peace on strengthening and furthering friendship and cooperation. The members of the PDRY Committee for Peace and Solidarity were also received by R. Bazarova, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S.-S. AFRICAN 'COLLUSION'

PM241527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Nikanorov article: "The United States-South Africa: Criminal Alliance"]

[Text] The most alarming forecasts regarding the development of events in the south of the African Continent are being confirmed. The aggression against the People's Republic of Angola mounted at the end of August by the racist military leadership of South Africa is continuing. After the first 2 weeks of the bandit raid, according to estimates by UN experts who have investigated the southern regions of Angola subjected to the incursion, over 130,000 people, virtually every second inhabitant of the province of Cunene, have suffered from the racists' brigandage. Now this figure is immeasurably higher. Schools and hospitals have been subjected to new barbarous bombings, many populated centers have been wiped from the face of the earth, and roads, bridges and national economic installations have been destroyed. The aircraft are using napalm.

Back in 1975 Pretoria tried to prevent the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which was leading the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism, from coming to power. The racists were completely routed on the battlefield. At that time they could not enlist full diplomatic support from Washington, which at the time was undergoing the shock of its own defeat in Vietnam and preferred not to become involved in a new adventure. Today South African army tanks and armored vehicles crawl along the old tracks. But another factor has appeared which distinguishes the present situation. "Reagan began to be more tolerant toward the racist regime--the most odious in the world--virtually from the moment he became President," the Washington POST wrote recently.

Indeed, in the very first speeches of the current President there were loud and clear appeals to struggle against "terrorism," "communist expansion" and to defend "U.S. vital interests" in all regions of the world. Initially many observers were ready to attribute such appeals to the inertia of the pre-election skirmishes. However, practice has shown that American imperialism's plans to reverse the process of the development of the peoples of the African Continent along the path of strengthening national independence and sovereignty is an inseparable part of overall U.S. policy aimed at aggravating the international situation and at confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Now bourgeois propaganda is strenuously spreading fabrications about an alleged "Soviet threat" to the south of Africa and direct participation by Soviet servicemen in combat operations against South Africa. In particular, the death of the two Soviet military specialists and their wives and the capture of a specialist mechanic by South Africans during an attack by South African Armed Forces on troop units of the Angolan Army is being used with this aim in mind. It is known that the Soviet Union, in accordance with existing agreements, is giving diverse help to the people of Angola in building a new life. Such assistance is also being given in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense capability. The functions of Soviet citizens here, as in other states too, does not extend beyond technical consultations and training of Angolan national cadres. This is well known and understood in the West and, it must be presumed, in Pretoria too. However they have preferred to seize upon overt slander in order to conceal the real aims of the apartheid ringleaders' bandit brigandage against progressive regimes which do not suit them.

Under the protection of the South African occupiers, a correspondent of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH newspaper reported recently from Johannesburg, formations of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) are now creating their own bases and strongholds on Angolan territory.

On Pretoria's orders this gang of traitors to the Angolan people is to fulfill the functions of policing forces in the buffer zone being created by South Africa in the south of Angola, which is proposed to extend 160 km into the country's interior. Such a zone is destined to be a bridgehead for continual provocations against Angola and other independent states in the south of Africa.

There is no doubt that by challenging the international community and proceeding to escalate its brigand-like actions against Angola, Pretoria has counted firmly on its transatlantic patrons in the shape of the administration under Reagan, who long before the latest bloody events called South Africa a "traditional ally" of the United States. The veto which the U.S. representative in the Security Council imposed on the resolution condemning the aggression against Angola and demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African troops definitively untied the racists' hands. It is even possible to maintain with every justification that Pretoria's interventionist action was carefully planned earlier on both sides of the Atlantic. The public utterances of Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, prompt this conclusion. When voting was taking place in the Security Council, he was speaking at the annual convention of the American Legion--the strike force of U.S. militarist circles. C. Crocker gave it straight from the shoulder: The United States "without wavering will play an appropriate role both in assisting the well-being of friends in Africa and in opposing those who pursue contrary aims."

In April Crocker met with South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan. "Since the content of these conversations is public knowledge," Britain's THE OBSERVER wrote recently, "there is no need to guess what the South Africans' intentions are. They intend to create a Lebanon-type situation in Angola. The role of the Lebanese Christians (rather, extremists--A. Nikanorov) will be played by the UNITA forces under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi and the role of Israel will go to South Africa. If this plan were to succeed the Americans, according to General Malan, would be able to gain time for the accession to power in Namibia of a government not under SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization] control. The escalation of armed actions in Angola shows that this sinister plan is being implemented."

Washington is concerned not only about the "well-being of friends in Africa" but also, to an even greater degree, about its own. A report by the U.S. Department of Commerce, headed "On the Market Situation" and published instantly by the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES to demonstrate the close links between the two countries, says: "South Africa is the biggest market for U.S. goods on the African Continent. Recently a number of important trade deals have been concluded and it is highly likely that in 1981-82 the United States will remain one of South Africa's biggest suppliers. At the end of 1979 direct U.S. capital investments in South Africa totaled $2,011,000,000. (The latest figures show them approaching $3 billion). Around 350 subsidiaries of U.S. companies are operating in South Africa." Add to this the fact that the United States imports a considerable proportion of its strategic material from southern Africa: managanese, chromium and rare metals. These eloquent facts are sufficient to show once and for all that it is a question not of "Red threat" but of the imperial interests of the United States, which Washington will go to any length, chiefly violent, to protect. It is for the sake of these interests that it was entered into collusion with the most brazen reaction and is violating the right of entire peoples to decide their own fate.

"Following the serious South African raids on Angola the 'objective' new position of the United States is short-sighted," the New York TIMES stresses in an article headed "Alone With South Africa".... "This position also marks a retrograde step which, in all likelihood, will undermine U.S. interests in the Atlantic alliance as well as in Africa." A few days later it wrote: "By vetoing the UN Security Council resolution, the United States split with its main West European allies." These eloquent views expressed by a leading U.S. newspaper indicate not only opposition to the Reagan administration's course in the United States itself but also the White House's isolation even in the NATO camp. Of course Washington's allies are concerned not about the fate of the African peoples but about preserving their own interests on the African Continent. Nevertheless, this fact is very significant.

The world public is resolutely protesting against the racists' outrages. South Africa and the United States stand accused. By entering into overt collusion they bear equal responsibility for the exacerbation of tension in southern Africa, which jeopardizes world peace and the security of the peoples.

BELKIN HITS NAMIBIA OCCUPATION, SUPPORTS SWAPO

LD261738 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Aleksandr Belkin commentary]

[Text] After so many years of deliberations the United Nations has passed many a resolution, but the South African Government is not prepared to lift a finger toward granting independence to the people of Namibia. Again South Africa is breaching the United Nations Charter and the Charter of Human Rights which states that all oppressed people must be freed. South Africa continues to occupy Namibia illegally. The South African outlaws have extended apartheid to Namibia which the people of this country are fighting under the leadership of South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

In 1949, the Pretoria government refused to obey the United Nation's resolution which sought to put that country under a trusteeship. South Africa refused to comply with this resolution and instead exercised rights of sovereignty in and over it. In October 1966, when the United Nations decided to abrogate South Africa's mandate over the territory which has existed since 1920, South Africa ignored that resolution. The United Nations has repeatedly declared that the presence of South Africa and its troops in Namibia is against the resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations.

The United Nations has not only accepted as correct the armed struggle against the occupation of Namibia, but has also allowed the patriots to obtain assistance from the United Nations itself and from member states.

The harassment of the people of Namibia by South African troops is regarded as lawlessness by the United Nations. SWAPO has been recognized as the only genuine representative of the people of Namibia. It said those people who were forced to flee their homes because of their struggle against the Pretoria regime must return to their homes. Those that have been imprisoned due to their opposition to the Pretoria regime must be set free. There must be elections which must be supervised by the United Nations and by international observers. Namibia must be maintained as one territory as it was all the time.

The most important thing is the Security Council resolution of September 29, 1978. This is Resolution No 435 and it is known as the United Nations plan on Namibia. As all people of good-will have said again and again, this plan is the basis for the solution of the Namibia problem.

This UN plan provides for the signing of a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO. Pretoria's troops in Namibia must be reduced to 1,500 to be replaced by a UN peace-keeping force which would provide security arrangements during the transitional period. All organizations are allowed to take part in the elections for a national government. South African racists do not want to know about this. They want to gain time so that they can install a puppet government which will do Pretoria's bidding.

The reasons why South Africa is behaving in this way are very clear. The racists are supported politically, militarily and economically by Western countries. There are now companies that are producing arms under NATO or American patents. These are the countries that urge South Africa to ignore United Nations resolutions pertaining to Namibia. Diplomatically it is not so difficult to ignore UN resolutions. The Western countries have always used a veto to prevent the Security Council from taking decisive action on the Namibian problem and punishing South Africa. It is known that it is this council which can take punitive measures like the application of sanctions against an offending country.

Recently the Security Council resolution was vetoed, in April of this year. In August, the South African outlaws, supported by Washington, once again ignored the feelings and sentiments of the United Nations after the United States had vetoed the Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's invasion of Angola.

Although the Security Council has the power to take serious measures against South Africa the Western powers always veto such action. Even now there are resolutions, such as one which forbids everyone to supply South Africa with arms. This resolution was passed in November 1977. Even this has been ignored.

As for the Soviet Union, this country respects all resolutions passed by the United Nations concerning South Africa. This country has no dealings with racists. The Soviet Union desires that the people of Namibia develop and that power should be given to SWAPO, the true representative of the Namibian people. The Soviet Union supports the United Nations plan on Namibia. The Soviet Union supports the UN resolutions on Namibia as well as those of the Security Council, which says South Africa must be boycotted economically, militarily and politically.

As the Soviet representative stressed in one of the meetings on Namibia, the Soviet Union is prepared to help so long as everything is under the United Nations plan.

ALMA-ATA, BRAZZAVILLE ESTABLISH RELATIONS

GF251206 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] An agreement was signed today between Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakh SSR, and Brazzaville, capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, providing for the establishment of fraternal relations between the two cities. The Congolese delegation, headed by Gabriel (Emanuel), member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and governor of Brazzaville, was present at the signing ceremony.

During their stay in the Kazakh SSR, the guests visited industrial factories and museums and had friendly meetings with representatives of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Society for Friendly Relations with the Peoples of Africa.

An exhibition on Congolese life and handicrafts has opened in Alma-Ata in connection with the Congolese delegation's visit to the Kazakh SSR.

Alma-Ata has fraternal relations with many cities throughout the world.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES S. AFRICAN CP DELEGATION

LD271238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep (TASS)--A meeting has taken place between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the South African Communist Party led by party Chairman Yusuf Dadoo, and General Secretary Moses Mabidha.

The representatives of the South African Communist Party spoke about the situation in South Africa and the work of the party aimed at uniting all democratic forces in the country, led by the African National Congress, into a united liberation front. They noted that the people's opposition to the terrorist racialist regime is constantly growing. The South African comrades accorded high esteem to the CPSU's contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace and freedom, and condemned the policy of arms race and destablization of the situation in the world, which is being pursued by the imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists.

The participants in the meeting resolutely condemned the aggressive sallies by the racialist Republic of South Africa against Angola and other African states. They expressed solidarity with the courageous struggle by the communists and all patriots of South Africa for the liquidation of the apartheid regime.

The talks were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

## CHILEAN LEFTISTS ISSUE ANTI-PINOCHET SUMMONS

PY252306 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 0230 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Commentary by Chilean journalist Jose Miguel Varas]

[Text] This month of September, so rich in historic commemorations and bitter memories, has now brought us great news: the appeal to the Chilean people, jointly launched from Mexico by the eight parties which form the Chilean left. It is like a bugle call, like the dawn of a beautiful hope. It is also a serious summons for the responsibility of united political work, to the struggle for the salvation of the fatherland which is waged without sparing even one's own life.

We are far from believing that the disagreements which have emerged in the left have finally been solved, disagreements which for a distressingly long time hindered or stopped their joint action. It would not be realistic to believe that, but it is obvious that the meeting in Mexico and the common way of thinking expressed in the 18 September appeal are a very long stride forward, proof that the political forces which undoubtedly represent the most politically conscious sectors of the population have shown their ability to overcome any difficulties for the good of the supreme cause of the liberation of the Chilean people.

The document says, in fact, that the unification process the left is taking implies the diversity of those who form it -- that is pluralism -- and at the same time the search for forms that guarantee a higher united leadership of the whole movement.

The eight people's parties define their common objective without any subterfuges: they desire to achieve socialism. The task of liberating Chile from the dictatorship and creating a genuinely democratic regime should, however, be jointly undertaken by all social and political forces, including the Christian Democrats, which share with the left the responsibility of overthrowing the dictatorship in order to allow our people to freely decide their destiny. It is thus, essentially, a question of giving back to the Chilean people their sovereignty of which they have been deprived by the fascist regime; of the possibility to democratically decide their present and future; of electing their rulers. It is a proposal that has been made to all political forces which define themselves as democratic and which are in opposition to the dictatorship.

How can the change be brought about? How can the dictatorship be overthrown? It is absolutely obvious to each and every Chilean that the liberties cannot be recovered by negotiating with a regime which shows and proclaims its unyielding determination to consolidate and perpetuate its domination through terror. It is the classical situation of a tyranny in the face of which the people, hindered from expressing themselves, have the legitimate right to rise in rebellion.

This popular rebellion, which has certainly been developing for some time, is not a task for minorities or courageous groups, but rather a mass movement which comprises very diverse forms of action, such as civic disobedience, direct actions or armed propaganda. The united left stresses that the military dimension of the political struggle should be rationally and progressively developed along the hard road of popular mobilization which is now opened.

The definitions are clear. The document of the eight parties has traced a road. It is now a question of converting the analysis, the setting up of the tasks and the goals, into real and concrete facts. We believe that the Chilean people were waiting for this kind of message and that they will substantially contribute to the development of unity and the struggle against the bloody and oppressive regime.

## INCREASED U.S. MILITARY AID TO DUARTE GOVERNMENT

LD252030 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Sep, TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to satisfy the requests of the visiting head of the Salvadorean junta Duarte.

Assistant Secretary of State of the United States for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders appeared before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives and said that the administration had decided to increase the number of American military advisers in El Salvador.

A detachment of American "Green Berets," many of whom committed atrocities when serving with special detachments in Vietnam, is now operating in El Salvador. According to reports in the American press, these cutthroats do not limit themselves to training the junta's soldiers in how to suppress the population, but are also taking an active part in punitive operations against the patriots.

In the opinion of observers the administration's decision is a direct result of talks held by Duarte on Monday with President Reagan. It is not ruled out, the press notes, that the military-economic aid to the dictatorial regime will be increased. Enders himself noted this by stating that the administration might ask Congress to approve additional aid to the Government of El Salvador over and above the 114 million dollars planned for the next fiscal year.

The United States, as is known, is supplying large quantities of modern weapons, including combat helicopters, armoured personnel carriers, mortars, chemical bombs, firearms, etc. to the Salvadorean suppressors of the population. Under the guidance of American advisers the Salvadorean military have unleashed terror on an unprecedented scale. According to information of the American Committee of Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, thi terror has already claimed about 30,000 lives.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

GF261722 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] A Nicaraguan Education Ministry delegation has arrived in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR. The delegation is headed by Nicaraguan Minister of Education Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim. Today, the Nicaraguan guests visited sites of interest in Tashkent and visited the Lenin Museum and the Museum of Uzbek Folklore [word indistinct]. The guests from Nicaragua were amazed by the skills of the Uzbek people.

Visit Concludes

GF261903 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Education Ministry delegation headed by Nicaraguan Minister of Education Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim has ended its visit to Tashkent, the capital of our republic. During their stay, the guests visited the exhibition of Uzbek national products, museums and schools. They also acquainted themselves with the work of one of the students' institutions.

Nicaraguan Minister of Education Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim held a meeting with Uzbek Minister of Education Said Shermukhamedov. Said Shermukhamedov briefed the Nicaraguan guests on the development (?and objectives) of education in the Uzbek SSR.

The Nicaraguan Education Ministry representatives have left Tashkent for Moscow.

COMPARISON OF RAUL CASTRO DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW

A comparison of the item entitled "Rusakov, Delegation Bid Raul Castro Farewell" which appeared on page K 3 of the 22 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published in MOSCOW KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 September reveals that the items are identical except that the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version also notes that Army Gen I. N. Shkadov, member of the USSR Defense Ministry Collegium, was also in the sendoff party.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SHEREMETYEVO AIRPORT SECURITY

PM250853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Kassis, B. Lesnov "Sheremetyevo Reportage": "The Dark-Haired Man in the Black Boots..."]

[Text] It was an ordinary day at Sheremetyevo-2 International Airport with its motley crowd of passengers, people meeting passengers, others seeing travelers off, efficient porters wheeling chrome carts and, of course, those smart, correct people in gray uniforms with stripes on the sleeve -- the customs officials. Because Moscow's largest airport is a border and, like any border, it has its rules and procedures laid down with the aim of safeguarding the state's interests and security.

Among the group of passengers leaving on Flight 386 to France was a certain (Rozaliya Somkaite), who was holding a small and quite unremarkable suitcase. Asked by a customs official to present its contents for inspection, she impassively clicked open the locks and raised the lid. Clothing, cosmetics, toiletries, including an ordinary tube of toothpaste...

In her explanation (Somkaite) was later to allege that she "bought" it in a "Soviet store." It emerges from the record of the arrest that a microfilm of anti-Soviet Lithuanian-language texts was hidden inside the tube of toothpaste.

Who had given this foreigner the contraband "goods" and for whom were they intended--these and other questions are a separate theme. Meanwhile it should be noted that the above incident, which occurred at the end of August is, by no means the only one on the records of the Sheremetyevo-2 customs service. As the facts attest, imperialist circles, trying to undermine detente and to complicate the cause of international cooperation in every way, have become considerably more active recently in carrying out all manner of provocation and ideological sabotage against our country.

One variety of this subversion is sending anti-Soviet materials concocted by emigre organizations, Zionist centers and various types of renegades who have betrayed the motherland and are selling it down the river to the special services of the United States and other Western powers. The agents, sent in the guise of "tourists" to carry out the aims of the cold war strategists, are sometimes as well equipped as vaudeville conjurers with a multitude of hiding places for "secrets."

When customs officials discovered the "trick" of Belgian Finance Ministry employee Hugo Alphonse (nu), they shook their heads and said, "well, well!" ["nu i nu!"]. A whole "library" of several dozen titles was hidden in cloth pockets specially sown inside his t-shirt. They were all malicious concoctions cooked up in the imperialist kitchen of anti-Soviet propaganda, where, among others, such hangers-on of the Western intelligence services as the people's labor alliance operate.

Of course, the Belgian "touring players's" property was confiscated and he himself was turned out of the Soviet Union. After every failure by their emissaries the Western "fighters for human rights" and the so-called "protectors of civil liberties" emit heartrending cries. Look, they say, how the Sheremetyevo customs officials treat travelers. There can be only one answer to these gentlemen: Our country's doors are wide open to all who come to us with good intentions and clean hands to see Soviet people's life, our socialist way of life. The figures speak for themselves: 10,000-12,000 passengers pass daily through the halls of Sheremetyevo-2 Airport, which went into service 18 months ago.

Sheremetyevo-2 is the Soviet capital's main international gateway, and when it was being built every possible provision was made to enable passengers to undergo the necessary formalities -- also customary at other international airports in the world -- with the utmost speed and convenience. It was with the aim of increasing traffic capacity and raising the standard of control that the new airport's customs service was equipped with the most modern equipment.

Special X-ray devices, for example, make it possible to examine luggage without opening it, and though the powerful machines' "eyes," so to speak, "are on the alert," they are perfectly harmless from the radiation viewpoint. We saw this for ourselves when our obliging guides from the customs service for literally just a few seconds "X-rayed" our attache cases and showed us their portable rod-shaped instruments, which confirmed that the radiation level was negligible--below the permitted level.

"As you can see, the hypocritical complaints by some Western newspapers about special obstacles for passengers at Sheremetyevo-2 are a complete lie," V. V. Kostyanov, deputy chief of customs, told us. "On the contrary, everything has been done to make passengers feel relaxed and experience no inconvenience provided, of course, they fulfill the requirements contained in the customs declaration and observe Soviet laws. However, a firm barrier is put in the way of those who have chosen the slippery path of smuggling, currency speculation or illegally exporting works of art and antiques. Let no one hope that we will slacken control or lessen our vigilance. Our enemies need have no illusions on this score."

Thus, equipping the customs service with new equipment has increased the efficiency of detection of cases of smuggling. However, the "clients" are also trying to adapt to the new conditions. It has been learned from some members of this crew, caught redhanded and attempting to lighten their fate by a frank confession, that one channel for the loss of antiques, primarily icons, is through certain embassy officials accredited in the USSR who use their diplomatic passports for improper activity.

In general, this kind of smuggling, like machinations involving gold, jewels and currency, figures quite frequently in the Sheremetyevo customs arrest statistics; and what tricks the violators use, what stunts they resort to in their attempt to deceive the customs officials. Some falisfy their customs declaration throughout their stay in the Soviet Union and present it on leaving, others hide their "goods" in the lining of their suitcases, like, for example, Bruno Fratus, an Italian who lives at 4, Via Foscolo in Bergamo.

This picture "restorer's" eye was caught by three canvases in our country and he tried to hide them in his luggage. One picture was too big to slip into his suitcase but our "valuer of paintings," not in the least put out, simply tore it into three pieces. When Signor "Touristico" had to explain to customs officials where he had gotten the money to buy the pictures, the businessman-"restorer" explained that he had brought a fur coat into the Soviet Union specially for the intended dealer and had sold it for 6,000 [presumably rubles]. In the opinion of an expert, all three of the pictures which Fratus had tried to smuggle out of our country were defined as "works of art of historical and artistic value" not to be exported from the USSR.

Contraband categories change depending on various factors. Thus at one time we were frequently visited by transit passengers carrying drugs. The fact was that their age-old routes from Southeast Asia and the Far Eastern countries to Western Europe and the far West--the United States--had become widely known and unsafe for them. So the smugglers decided to find new routes via Moscow.

Such trips ceased after a whole group of people was caught redhanded and sentenced by a Soviet court. But customs officials remain alert and, it appears, not without reason. One such "bird of passage" used to fly from Africa to the West via Sheremetyevo-2. But on one occasion a hiding place containing hashish was discovered...in the passenger's boot.

This was no boot but a whole narcotics "warehouse:" Nearly 0.5 kilos, 465 grams, of narcotics packed in a blue polyethylene packet was craftily concealed in a black boot with a hollow sole. That is not counting the kilo or more which Charles Nicholas Goncalves had fitted into a double-walled suitcase.

Incidentally, he is not all that original. Another smuggler, a Jordanian called Qadi Samir Salih, tried to hide from customs inspection $500 hidden under the insole of his right boot.

As we were leaving the airport building, the announcer was calling the passengers for a flight to Stockholm. Aircraft belonging to Aeroflot and foreign airlines were landing and taking off one after another and the names of foreign cities were being called out -- Paris, Milan, Singapore, Maputo.... It was an ordinary working day at Sheremetyevo, the international airport through which our country's state border runs.

## DOMESTIC POWER GUZZLING-APPLIANCES CRITICIZED

PM241549 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 September in the Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 2,800-word article by IZVESTIYA economic observer V. Romanyuk entitled "Energy-Wasters: Why Such Household Machines and Appliances Are Still Produced." The article complains about the continued manufacture in the USSR of household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines and irons, which consume unnecessarily large amounts of electricity. It points out that it would be more economical to use appliances with a lower power rating, and adds that many domestic electrical circuits are not suitable for power-intensive appliances. The article then proceeds to criticize the failure to manufacture regulating devices which could be used to regulate the power consumption of appliances which have been designed to do heavier work than most households require -- which, it is suggested, could result in a 20-percent cut in domestic electricity consumption. The article concludes by calling for a concerted policy among ministries to develop household appliances which are reliable, economical and simple to use.

## CPSU'S KUNAYEV ACTIVITIES FOR SEPTEMBER

### Conference on Kazakhstan

LD282336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] An all-union scientific and theoretical conference on the progressive role of Russia in the historical fate of the peoples of Kazakhstan was devoted to the 250th anniversary of the voluntary annexation of Kazakhstan to Russia. The conference opened today in Alma-Ata. The voluntary annexation of Kazakhstan to Russia was in keeping with the aspirations of the Kazakh and Russian working people, and linked them for ever with one fate, Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said. It played an exceptionally progressive role in all spheres of the economic, social and cultural life of the working masses of Kazakhstan, despite the anti-people's policy of autocracy. The participants of the conference stressed that the progressive role of Russia in the fate of the peoples of Kazakhstan began to show to the maximum in the Soviet period. Only during Great October did the party of the Bolsheviks bring to the expanses of Kazakhstan the real dawn of its economy and culture, the genuine spiritual and social rebirth of its people. The whole post-October period became the genuine triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU in the life of the Kazakh people. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, is participating in the work of the conference.

### Kunayev Receives Artists

PM241433 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Meeting at Kazakh CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 11 September, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, received a large group of artists from the Moscow Labor Red Banner Satire Theater who are on tour in Alma-Ata.

Among those participating in the meeting were USSR People's Artist and USSR State Prizewinner V.N. Pluchek, the theater's chief producer, USSR People's Artists G.N. Menglet and A.D. Papanov and other well-known actors.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev warmly welcomed the masters of the theatrical art, and recounted to them Kazakhstan's successes in economic, scientific and cultural development achieved with the constant fraternal help of the great Russian people and the other peoples of the USSR thanks to the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, the great work of the republic's party organization and of all Kazakhstan's working people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh CP Congresses and the advice and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the struggle for Kazakhstan's great grain harvest.

In the relaxed meeting which took place, the significance was noted of the continually strengthening creative ties, mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the cultures of our country's fraternal republics and the more active participation by theatrical artists, including those in satire, in improving Soviet people's ideological and moral qualities and in increasing their practical contribution to the noble cause of communist creation.

RSFSR honored cultural worker A.P. Levinskiy, director of the Moscow Satire Theater, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Kazakh CP Central Committee for the cordial reception.

Participating in the meeting were Z.K. Kamalidenov, Kazakh CP Central Committee secretary, K.S. Sultanov, chief of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Cultural Department, and Zh. Ye. Yerkimbekov, Kazakh SSR minister of culture.

SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS AUDITING WORKERS CONFERENCE

PM251317 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 3

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] A conference of RSFSR monitoring and auditing services workers was held on 18 September at the RSFSR Council of Ministers. It discussed the question of improving their work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on ensuring state and plan discipline, preserving socialist property and observing the policy of thrift.

Leaders of RSFSR ministries and departments, the autonomous republic's councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and also central and local monitoring and auditing and book-keeping subdivisions attended the conference.

M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

UZBEKISTAN'S RASHIDOV ACTIVITIES IN SEP

Spartakiada, Commissioning

PM281031 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 15 September carries on page 2 a 500-word UZTAG report on a parade by "participants in the 16th all-union schoolchildren's spartakiada [sports festival] and the 16th all-union vocational and technical students' spartakiada" in Tashkent's Pakhtakor central stadium on 13 September. The report notes that the parade was "reviewed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee," among other Uzbek party officials.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 16 September publishes on page one a 300-word UZTAG report on the commissioning of the Tupolang river hydrocomplex in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast on 15 September, noting that "Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee," " addressed a meeting" devoted to this event.

## Literary Gala

PM280931 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 15 September carries on pages 1-2 the 2,200-word text of the speech delivered by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, at a gala evening in Dushanbe on 14 September devoted to the opening there of the Uzbek SSR Literature and Art Days in Tadzhikistan on 15 September. Rashidov stresses the "sense of a united family" linking Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, whose peoples have acquired "genuine happiness" by "following Lenin's party and the great Russian people." Rashidov stresses the "joint labor" linking the two republics, praises Tadzhik literary figures and outlines the work expected from "creative workers" in helping to mold Soviet people's "spiritual aspect" as builders of communism.

## ALIYEV SPEAKS AT OPENING OF SPORTS COMPLEX

PM281013 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 3

[AZERINFORM unnamed special correspondent report: "Sports Festival in the Mountains -- The Opening of a New Sports Complex in Shemakha"]

[Excerpts] The multicolored sports banners formed a vivid part of the picturesque palette of the golden fall in the mountainous wine-growing district. They fluttered at the foot of the giant mountain ridge where the largest rural sports complex in the great Caucasus foothills has been opened.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee addressed the meeting after being warmly greeted by those present.

Today, he said, we are witnessing a remarkable and joyous event. In ancient Shemakha a new sports complex, in line with modern requirements, is being opened where all the conditions have been created for holding mass competitions and festivals, regular coaching and for improving the skill of rural sportsmen.

Speaking with satisfaction of the great changes which have occurred recently in the complexion of the rayon center and many villages and settlements, Comrade Aliyev noted the broad scale of social and cultural building being conducted in the rayon at a rapid pace. It gladdens the eye, he said, to see the production buildings, apartment blocks and cultural and enlightenment centers which have appeared recently and the pale blue surface of man-made reservoirs now adorns the picturesque mountain landscape.

The new sports complex is also of great social significance, enabling the young people and all the inhabitants of Shemakha and the neighboring villages to engage in sports more actively and to improve their health and drawing a new complement of enthusiasts into the sportsmen ranks.

We are aware that the sports complex was build quickly by the community project [narodnaya stroyka] method in which the rayon's working people participated most actively. The fact that the raykom initiated this noble work is something to be prized. I would like to hope that the great potential of the complex will be utilized to the greatest effect.

While speaking of the Shemakha wine growers' achievements, Comrade Aliyev also noted the considerable successes achieved in recent years in the culture, education, physical culture and sporting spheres. He warmly congratulated the rural sportsmen and all the working people of Shemakha on the opening of the new sports complex and expressed the wish that they continue to strive for radiant victories in the labor and sporting fields.

## CPSU'S ROMANOV SPEAKS AT LENINGRAD MEETINGS

### 11, 14, 16 Sep Meetings

PM281031 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 September publishes on page one a 500-word LENTASS report on a 10 September conference of first secretaries of Leningrad city and oblast gorkoms and raykoms at Leningrad's Smolnyy Institute. The meeting discussed "questions of fulfilling the targets for the procurement of fruit and vegetables and their packing for winter storage" and was addressed by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA on 15 September publishes on page one a 1,600-word LENTASS report entitled "Improving the Population's Medical Services" on the 14 September seventh session of Leningradskaya Oblast Soviet. The report notes that there was a discussion of "Leningradskaya Oblast Soviet's tasks in further improving the population's medical services in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands" and concludes by listing G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, among various obkom bureau members participating in the session's work."

LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA on 17 September publishes on page on a 600-word LENTASS report entitled "Storing the Harvest Reliably" on a 16 September visit by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, to a number of bases of the Lengorplodoovoshch association, where he "familiarized himself with progress in equipping new construction projects," mechanization, automation and the improved use of transport, loading and unloading equipment.

### Propaganda Aktiv Meeting

LD290058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting of the Leningrad party organization propaganda aktiv was held today. Those in charge of schools and seminars and lecturers who gathered in the Tauride Palace represented 64,000 propagandists. They discussed ways of perfecting the system of political and economic education and tasks relating to the mobilization of the working people of the city and the oblast for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress. It was stressed that the propagandists' main task was to bring home to everybody, to every listener, all the ideological wealth of the materials of the party forum and its high requirements. Comrade Romanov, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, participated in the work of the meeting.

## COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV, CHERNENKO SPEECHES

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Presents Chernenko with Order of Lenin" which appeared on page R1 of the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 September reveals that the items are identical except that "Lukyanov" is added to the list of officials in attendance.

## DYMSHITS ADDRESSES UZBEK CONSUMER GOODS MEETING

PM251527 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[UZTAG report: "Improving Production Efficiency and Increasing Consumer Goods Output"]

[Excerpts] A party-economic aktiv meeting of Uzbek industrial, transportation, communications and planning organization personnel was held in Taskhent on 8 September. It was attended by obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, deputy chairman of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and oblispolkom chairman in charge of industrial matters, the leaders and party organization secretaries of industrial, transportation and communications enterprises and planning institutes, leading production workers and production innovators.

The meeting was opened by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The meeting examined the tasks of the republic party organization in further improving production efficiency on the basis of the full utilization of existing and newly commissioned capacities, boosting labor productivity and output quality and the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1981 by all enterprises in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. A report was delivered by N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

The meeting was addressed by V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The party's economic strategy as proclaimed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress, he said, is to ensure the further growth of Soviet people's well-being. The entire range of tasks leading to this goal can only be solved on the basis of increasing all social production, of its steady intensification and of improving labor productivity. The great mobilizing impact of the congress' ideas have already, in the first 8 months of the new 5-year plan, borne substantial fruit. All over the Soviet Union there has been overfulfillment of plans for the total volume of industrial output, for freight turnover, retail trade turnover and profits. The average monthly wages of workers and employees and kolkhoz members' pay have risen. Rural workers are waging an intense struggle for the harvest. The confident start to the 5-year plan is inspiring Soviet people to new labor exploits.

The speaker dwelt on a number of very important economic problems, above all the further development of the world's biggest fuel and energy complex. Within the framework of the long-term fuel and energy program being formulated on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, the structure of the fuel balance is to be improved by replacing oil with gas and coal and accelerating the construction of nuclear power stations. It is very important to exploit the potential of existing gas-extraction regions, in particular the Uzbek SSR, which was one of the first extraction areas and which continues to produce gas.

The party sets as one of the main tasks for all economic, party and soviet organizations the problem of the rational consumption of existing resources and the widespread utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology. The strengthening of plan, labor and production discipline and the increased demands on cadres are important factors in ensuring production efficiency and work quality. Vigorous efforts must be made to implement the food program, which will organically unite agricultural production with the sectors engaged in the storage and processing of produce and its sale to the population. A major task for all party and economic organizations is that of further improving capital construction.

Talking about the Uzbek working people's contribution to strengthening the might of the Soviet motherland, V.E. Dymshits stressed that in recent years the republic has achieved major successes in developing all economic sectors. Socialist pledges for the 10th 5-Year Plan were honorably fulfilled both for industrial production and for sales to the state of cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit, grapes, melon crops and kenaf. This is the result of presistent organizational and mass political work by the republic's communists, soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations and it is, at the same time, evidence of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and of the friendship and fraternity of all our country's peoples.

Uzbekistan is currently on the upgrade and is responding to the party's decisions with practical deeds. The republic is planning and implementing large-scale measures for the further intensification of the economy. The work which has now been started to increase corn production is causing great satisfaction. Corn yields on irrigated land are already the highest in the country. The policy of establishing a network of small enterprises to produce various industrial products, especially consumer goods, is being displayed in concentrating efforts and resources on projects nearing completion, which made it possible to ensure in the first 6 months of the year the commissioning of all planned capacities and projects.

There is no doubt, V.E. Dymshits said in conclusion, that the republic's production collectives and its party organization will continue to make a fitting contribution to communist building, to the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov.

The meeting participants unanimously adopted a decision outlining concrete measures to improve industrial production efficiency, accelerate consumer goods production growth and improve party political and organizational work on mobilizing working people to solve the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was attended by S.F. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry: V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry; N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry; A.I. Yashin, USSR minister of the construction materials industry; N.N. Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.T. Arkhipets, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; V.F. Bryunin, USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work; Ye.A. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, M.M. Musakhanov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev, N. Makhmudov and L.N. Melkunov, members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau, and R.Kh. Abdullayeva, R.S. Ashuraliyev and M.T. Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

## BRIEFS

GAS PRODUCTION -- The Soviet gas industry has reached its targets for the first 9 months of the year ahead of time. Output grew by 6 percent over the same period last year. New deposits in Western Siberia and Central Asia accounted for the bulk of the increase. The Soviet Union (?gives) 25 percent of world gas production and is a major exporter of gas. Soviet gas is delivered to many East European countries and to Austria, Italy, West Germany, France and Finland. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Sep 81 LD]

## PRAVDA REPORTS FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM281351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article "Fall Sets a Test" under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review"]

[Text] The fields are becoming bare. The rain and frosts of fall remind us of the approaching persistent cold weather. But there are still many urgent tasks in the countryside. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 21 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on kolkhozes and sovkhozes over 113 million hectares -- 94 percent of the area allocated to them. Potato and beet lifting and the harvesting of sunflowers and vegetables are in full swing. These crops have been harvested respectively from 58, 38, 14 and 47 percent of the planted areas.

Fodder procurement continues. By the start of the last 10 days of September kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 62.6 million tons of hay, 55 million tons of cured hay, more than 122 million tons of silage and 6.3 million tons of artificially dehydrated fodder. Plans for the accumulation of hay have been met in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Azerbaijan and a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, and the plans for accumulating cured hay have been fulfilled on the farms of Stavropolskiy Kray and Chelyabinskaya, Kemerovskaya, Kaliningradskaya and a number of other oblasts. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Altayskiy Kray and Orlovskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts have laid in less course fodder than last year. Farmers are making good the fodder shortfall through repeat mowings of grasses and gathering in stubble renments. But as yet the straw has only been stacked from 84 percent of the areas reaped. Much straw is still lying in the fields in Astrakhanskaya, Tomskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts.

The mass harvesting of corn is underway. This crop has been cut from 84 percent of the plantations. Silage making is ahead of last year's rate in Uzbekistan and Rostovskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts. Arms are enriching the material being laid down in the trenches with carbamide and other nitrogen-containing supplements and are preparing composite silage. The necessary concern for replenishing reserves of succulent fodder is not being displayed everywhere. Operations are proceeding only slowly in Dagestan and Ivanovskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts, where only 20-40 percent of the required silage has been laid in. Organizational shortcomings and low output from silage harvesting units are making themselves felt. In Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts more than one-third of these machines have not been involved in work.

Laboratories which have been created to determine fodder quality are helping farmers to improve the nutritional properties of fodder. The quantity of hay, cured hay, silage and grass meal with high characteristics is 7-12 percent up on last year. All the same, every 7th ton of cured hay, every 13th ton of silage and every 9th ton of hay is low grade.

By no means all livestock units have good fodder storage facilities. In Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan the requirement for silage and cured hay facilities is only one-third met. Things are even worse as regards fodder root crop storage facilities. The situation could have been rectified this summer. But enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction which had plans for contracting work on erecting such facilities did not fulfill their plans. Farm leaders themselves display little initiative in such an important matter.

The Livestock units' material and technical base requires special concern on the eve of winter. Much work remains to be done in preparing premises and equipment for the stalling period. The great significance of mechanized fodder shops, for instance, is well known. In Kharkovskaya Oblast their installation has been completed on all special livestock farms. Collectives of industrial enterprises, acting as patrons, have helped rural workers. For instance, the shop at the Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Barvenkovskiy Rayon can now prepare fodder for a 15,000-strong herd of cattle.

Here it is planned to reduce fodder expenditure by 20 percent in the coming winter through accurate measuring of components and through improving the quality of mixes. This is a substantial saving. Nonetheless, the local attitude to fodder processing is not everywhere attentive. This is indicated, for instance, by the fact that by mid-September 27-37 percent of feed kitchens and fodder shops had not been repaired on the farms of Vologodskaya, Permskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts.

Soon livestock everywhere will be transferred indoors from the pastures. Tyumenskaya Oblast farms have sufficient premises, but a substantial proportion of them are inadequately prepared for winter. In Omutinskiy Rayon, for instance, half the cowhouses have still not been repaired. There are many such premises in Vikulovskiy Rayon. In certain other oblasts they are lagging behind in preparing livestock units for winter. Here it is not only the sluggishness of economic workers which is having an effect. Construction workers often let people down. Also in Tyumenskaya Oblast, of the 58 cowhouses planned for handing over this year, only 3 have been accepted, 25 are still under construction, and at 30 the equipment is being installed. The situation is approximately the same in a number of other oblasts.

It is the duty of rural workers and their partners to make the greatest possible efforts to ensure the successful completion of the full range of fall operations.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 28 SEP

LD290050 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Agricultural service aircraft have gone onto the fields of winter crops in Orelskaya Oblast. The area laid to winter crops is one of the largest in the Non-Chernozem Zone and has now been increased by another 60,000 hectares. Winter wheat and rye now occupy more than 400,000 hectares. (0001 GMT)

Vologodskaya Oblast has fulfilled its plan for hay and haylage. In Novgorodskaya and (?Pskovskaya) Oblasts, spring plowing is behind schedule. Winter sowing has been completed throughout the north of the Non-Chernozem Zone. Shoots have appeared. (0900 GMT)

Supplies of hay to date this year have been increased by 10 million tons compared with the same time last year. Farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Moldavia have overfulfilled their plans. Mass laying-in of silage is now in progress. (1000 GMT)

The sugar beet crop in Altayskiy Kray is not bad." Mass harvesting is underway. Sugar beets have been lifted on 27,000 hectares and the first 1,000 tons of sugar have been refined. (1100 GMT)

Cutting of grain has started in the high altitude farms of the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast. [1300 GMT)

The cotton harvest is in progress in Tadzhikistan. More than 180,000 tons of textile cotton have already been delivered to collection points so far. (1330 GMT)

Autumn plowing has been completed on the second million hectares in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Over 80 percent of the total area has been prepared for spring sowing. (1500 GMT)

WEEKLY DISCUSSES ROLE OF PRIVATE PLOTS

PM280857 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37 Signed to Press 7 Sep 81 p 16

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences P. Savchenko, department chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, under the rubric "Economic Mechanism of Intensification": "In Cooperation with the Public Economy; On the Development of Contract Relations Between Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, the Consumer Cooperatives, and the Population's Private Subsidiary Plots"]

[Text] The intensifying cooperation between the private subsidary plot and the public farm on the basis of contract relations is becoming a notable feature of the present development of agricultural production. The potential of the population's plots for increasing the output of meat, milk and other products is brought out more fully following this path. In addition, the means for exerting planned influence on this section of the country's food complex in the public interest have been improved.

The development of contract relations in fattening and raising livestock and poultry is leading to the point where the private subsidiary plot is largely losing its isolated nature. Production, labor and products here are increasingly becoming the subjects of plan regulation. It is important to note that planned cooperation between social production and private plots makes it possible to resolve many social tasks. It helps to improve rural workers' working and living conditions, to keep cadres in the countryside, and to increase manpower resources for the public economy. At the same time this cooperation guarantees that private farms retain their socialist nature and prevents the possible development of private ownership tendencies.

In the 1971-80 period the volume of gross agricultural production on private subsidiary plots fell 4 percent. The total increase in the country's agricultural output over these years was provided solely by increased agricultural production in the public eocnomy of kolkhozes, interfarm enterprises, sovkhozes and other state farms.

On private farms there are virtually no sowings of grain crops, (industrial) sugar beet, sunflowers or many other crops. All production and purchases of these crops are concentrated in the public economy. Private subsidiary plots do still account for a substantial proportion of the production of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and a number of livestock products, but the proportion of purchases from them is not so high. Citizens' farms in 1980 accounted for 32 percent of state purchases of potatoes, 8 percent of vegetable purchases, 6 percent of livestock and poultry, 6 percent of milk, 3 percent of egg and 17 percent of wool purchases.

That shows that the potential of the population's farms increasing production output is still not being fully used. Thus, as of early 1980 the proportion of the farms of kolkhoz members, workers and employees without any type of privately owned livestock was 31 percent, while the proportion of those without cattle was 45 percent, and 51 percent had no cows, 65 percent no pigs, and 76 percent no sheep or goats.

The role of the private auxiliary plot in swelling the country's food stock depends not only on the growth of the overall volume of production but also the increase in marketable output. After all, as we know, the bulk of output produced on the private plot is not sold elsewhere but is consumed by the population.

The development of cooperation between the private subsidiary plot and the public economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the basis of contracts creates good preconditions for increasing production of marketable produce on the population's farms. The proportion of marketable produce in the total output of private plots is approximately 20-25 percent. According to our calculations in 1979 the proportion of marketable produce was 16.9 percent for potatoes, 34.5 percent for vegetables, 36.2 percent for meat, 13.7 percent for milk, 14.3 percent for eggs, and 99.1 percent for wool.

In the period 1965-79 the share of the private subsidiary plot in the production of all marketable agricultural produce has not changed, reaching 11-13 percent. It has actually fallen for potatoes, meat, milk and eggs and increased for vegetables and wool. In absolute terms the volume of marketable produce has increased: potatoes by 29 percent, vegetables by 144 percent, meat by 45 percent, milk by 29 percent and wool by 90 percent. At the same time in the production of eggs the volume of the private plots' marketable produce has fallen by 37 percent, which is the direct result of the increase in egg production and procurements in the public economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Enhancing the role of private subsidiary plots in the production of marketable agricultural produce presupposes the solution of a broad range of problems. Above all these plots must actually be viewed as a component of the country's unified food complex. The CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase Agricultural Production Output on Citizens' Private Subsidiary Plots" stresses that a social climate must be created everywhere in which the kolkhoz members, workers and employees and other citizens feel that in raising livestock and poultry on their private plots and engaging in vegetable and fruit growing they are undertaking useful state business.

This resolution defined a package of measures aimed at strengthening the material production base and collaboration between the public production of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and citizens' private plots. Measures were also envisaged for improving purchases of surplus agricultural products, and it was decided to create rental centers in the countryside for servicing these plots.

The expansion of this collaboration will undoubtedly also be promoted by the fact that the sale of output produced on the private plot on the basis of the contracts is credited to the state and cooperative farms in the fulfillment of their plans.

With a view to encouraging the conclusion of contracts for fattening livestock, it is essential to give greater assistance to kolkhoz members, workers and employees in the acquisition of young livestock and poultry and supply of fodder. Thus, in 1980, 14.8 million piglets, 570 million chicks and 907,000 young cattle were sold to the population, which is 1.7-1.8 times more than 10 years ago. In 1979 kolkhoz members, and sovkhoz workers and employees with livestock and poultry were sold 4.4 million tons of hay, 2.5 million tons of straw and 7.4 million tons of grain.

The further growth of the production of marketable livestock products presupposes a fundamental improvement in the organization of fodder supply in Hungary, where there are over 5,600 stores for the sale of fodder to the holders of private subsidiary plots.

In our view it is expedient to introduce differentiated prices for fodder sold to the population. For farms which conclude contracts for fattening livestock, preferential prices could be fixed. Fodder could be sold at higher prices to those who do not conclude contracts. It is essential to elaborate a system of material and moral incentives for increasing the sale on the kolkhoz market of surplus grain stocks from kolkhoz members' and sovkhoz workers' plots.

The development of subsidiary plots is being held up by the fact that the rural population's requirements for production and household goods are still not being fully met. The basic guidelines set the task of considerably expanding the production of household goods in mass demand, fruit and vegetable cultivation instruments, and facilities for the small-scale mechanization of agricultural work.

These goods are produced by 400 enterprises under almost [as published] 58 ministries and departments -- which attests to the intensified attention paid to their production in recent years. However, many problems have not been resolved. About 140 types of fruit and vegetable growing implements and small-scale mechanization facilities are now produced, whereas 330 varieties of technical equipment are needed to mechanize basic labor-intensive processes.

The enterprises which produce fruit and vegetable growing implements have failed to set up mass production of these articles. Many ministries are failing to fulfill plans for the production and replacement of vegetable growing implements. For instance, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Enterprises met orders from cooperative organizations for sprinklers for fruit and vegetable cultivation in 1979 by only 64 percent and met their orders for pruning shears by only 74 percent and for spraying machines by 80 percent. The enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry are meeting the requirements of the population's private subsidiary plots for polyethylene sheeting by only 60 percent.

In our opinion the role of local soviets must be enhanced in stepping up control over the fulfillment of plans for the production of agricultural implements, and in mobilizing local resources for increasing the production and expanding the range of these goods at local industry enterprises. Estimates show that the use of small-scale mechanization facilities in the production of potatoes on private subsidiary plots could save 840 million man-days, and in livestock raising at least 1.5-2 billion man-days. Clearly it is expedient to assign the production of agricultural implements and small-scale mechanization a separate paragraph in plans.

The consumer cooperatives could play a more active part in expanding contacts with ministries and departments producing agricultural implements and small-scale mechanization facilities and act as the sole client for these commodities, organize the construction of specialized wholesale bases for their sale, and promote the mobilization of local resources for increasing the production of goods for agricultural purposes. In encouraging the production of agricultural products on the private subsidiary plot, great significance is attached to the organization of the purchase and resale of goods in short supply which are in heightened demand among the rural population.

In the consumer cooperative system specialized farms could be created which would supply the population's farms with young livestock, poultry and fur-bearing animals of highly productive strains. Good organization of purchases of produce from the population will not only make it possible to use private subsidiary plots' potential more fully but will also enhance the role of the consumer cooperatives on the kolkhoz market.

A number of questions arise in connection with improving the planning and construction in rural areas of the outbuildings necessary for managing a private subsidiary plot -- outbuildings attached to apartment blocks belonging to the state housing stock on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises. It is expedient to fund the installation of these buildings from the capital investments earmarked for housing construction under the "agriculture" heading.

The population's private subsidiary plots, as an important link in the country's food complex, play a large part in the production of gross and marketable output, the utilization of rural manpower resources and the formation of the incomes of kolkhoz members, workers and employees.

KUNAYEV TOURS FARMS, CONSTRUCTION SITES

PM281043 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Visiting the Balkhash Working People"]

[Text] In the republic's northernmost rice-growing zone, the Balkhash area, where in recent years the extensive Akdalinskaya steppe has been intensively opened up, quite a good crop of silver grain has been grown. The harvest is now in full swing. Farms are striving to carry out the harvesting rapidly and without losses and to successfully overfulfill plan targets. Nearby is the Chingeldinskiy irrigation area, which was opened up during the last 5-year plan. It has become a major producer of onions and other vegetables -- and not just for Kazakhstan alone -- and yields large quantities of potatoes, soybeans and fodder. A good yield is being harvested.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, familiarized himself with the course of agricultural work here on 17 September. In the Chingeldinskiy and Malaysary areas, he inquired about the organization of the harvesting of various crops and met with machine operators, leaders and specialists from the Alma-Ata, Luch Vostoka and Michurin Kolkhozes in Talgarskiy Rayon and with scientists from the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Order of the Labor Red Banner Institute of Soil Sciences who are engaged in the study of questions associated with the still more efficient utilization of these lands.

In Balkhashskiy Rayon Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited the fields of the Bakhbakhtinskiy Sovkhoz, talked with P. Shin, leader of a front-rank team, and other rice gorwers and inquired about their working and living conditions. In the rayon center of Bakanas he visited a new housing district and inspected the recently constructed V.I. Lenin secondary school building. On the sites where apartment blocks and a hospital complex are being construction, Comrade D.A. Kunayev met with people living in the rayon center and adjacent villages, who repeatedly elected him as their deputy to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

In the raykom a talk took place with leading party and soviet workers, in the course of which Comrade D.A. Kunayev drew attention to the need to make fuller use of machinery; constantly improve labor organization and cultural, consumer, trade and medical services to the population and improve mass political and ideological work by party organizations in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh CP Congress.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour by K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Kazakh Obkom, and V.P. Belyakov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS AT SURKHANDARINSKAYA OBLAST

PM281031 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 18 September publishes on page one a 1,000-word UZTAG report entitled "More Cotton of Higher Quality" on a 17 September meeting of the Surkhandarinskaya Oblast party organization's aktiv whose participants discussed "measures to further intensify cotton growing and improve cotton quality in light of the 26th CPSU Congress and 3d Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum decisions." The report notes that the meeting was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, who presented the oblast with a Challenge Red Banner for its socialist competition results in the sale of raw cotton to the state in 1981, and a Certificate of Honor for "victory in the republic socialist competition" for livestock production and procurement increases.

BRIEFS

ORLYANSKOYE POTATO HARVEST -- Potato harvesting is in progress in the Orlyanskoye region. Students are participating in the harvesting. [Text] [Ashkabad Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 81 GF]

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON GUARDS ANNIVERSARY

PM250833 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 1

[USSR Defense Minister's "Order of the Day" No 242]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep 1981 -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet guards!

It was 40 years ago, under the hard conditions of the struggle against the German fascist invaders, in fierce fighting near Yelnya that the Soviet guards, who have inscribed many heroic pages in the USSR Armed Forces' combat annals, were born.

The servicemen of the guards units and formations on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War displayed exceptional courage, valor and staunchness. They defended to the death every inch of their native land, were the first to break the enemy defense, and to inflict crushing blows and defeats on the enemy.

The exploits of the guards live on and will continue to live forever in the people's memory, remaining as an exhaustible source for the education of new generations of Soviet patriots. The personnel of the guards units and formations in peacetime too are, by their selfless military valor, an inspiring example of wholehearted service to the motherland for all army and navy servicemen.

The guards servicemen, like all servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, are struggling with tremendous political and labor enthusiasm to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Closely rallied around Lenin's party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, they unanimously approve and warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government.

Under the conditions of the complex international situation, the present generation of guardsmen is tirelessly raising its vigilance and combat readiness, improving its combat skill, persistently mastering arms and military equipment, and setting examples of organization and discipline.

I greet and congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet guards!

Guardsmen! Sacredly preserve and augment the Soviet guards' glorious combat traditions. Seek new successes in combat and political training and the improvement of your military skill! Serve as an example of the fulfillment of military duty!

Soviet guards veterans! Be in the front ranks of the builders of communism. Take an active part in Soviet youth's military-patriotic education!

To mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet guards I order:

That today, 18 September, at 2100 local time, festive fireworks displays be staged in our motherland's capital, the Hero-City of Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, the Hero-Fortress of Brest and the city of Yelnya.

Glory to the Soviet guards!

Long live the Soviet people and their valorous armed forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

ALIYEV, OTHERS AT DISTRICT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM251131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by correspondent Lt Col G. Artemenko: "District Celebrates 60th Anniversary"]

[Excerpt] A ceremony has been held in Tbilisi to mark the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District's 60th anniversary. It was opened by Lt Gen A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate. The platform was then taken by Col Gen O.F. Kulishev, district commander. He read out a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. They warmly and cordially congratulated servicemen in the Transcaucasus Military District on the district's 60th anniversary and expressed firm confidence that, utterly devoted to the motherland and the Soviet people and closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the personnel would continue to vigilantly stand guard over the peace and security of our socialist fatherland.

Following the report greetings addresses were delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, and others. The same day E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Aliyev, K.S. Demirchyan, O.F. Kulishev, A.I. Shirinkin and other participants in the celebrations took part in the inauguration of the new museum of the history of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District and viewed its exhibits.